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PRANKS OF THE WEATHER

Clouds and Sunshine Played Tag, Then Came Snow.

NEXT A COLD WAVE ARRIVED

The Wind Blew Fifty-three Miles an Hour and Made Trouble for Ships — Chicago's Snow of Many Colors.

The weather played some peculiar pranks yesterday. Persons who believe that discretion is the better part of valor and armed themselves with umbrellas on leaving home in the morning, felt needlessly incumbered before they reached a car, and perhaps by the time they had reached down town changed their minds again. Clouds and sunshine played tag with each other during the morning, and the day wore on with nothing to vary the uncertainty until about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when a snow squall struck the town. It was a heavy, wet snow that stuck to things and staid long enough to give an old-fashioned Winter aspect to the scene. One might have been misled into believing that not less than half an inch of snow had given the buildings their ermine coat; but, as a matter of fact, the fall was seven one-hundredths of an inch. It was accompanied with a wind of large proportions. Fifty-three miles an hour were indicated by the instruments at the Local Weather Bureau.

The snow flurry was caused by the approach of a cyclonic storm central over the great lakes at 8 o'clock in the morning, and covering an area of some 300 or 400 miles. The direction of the wind, southeast in the morning, veered to south, to southwest, and finally to west. A cold blast came with it, and meeting the warmer atmosphere left by the southerly winds, condensation and snow followed.

The temperature at 3 A. M. was 19°. The highest was 30° at 4 P. M. At 8 o'clock last night it fell to 23°, and at midnight to 16°.

At 11 o'clock last night the storm was central over Southern New-England, and was moving eastward. It will be followed by a cold wave, the advance guard of which got here last night, and high northwesterly winds.

The lowest temperature recorded yesterday was 14° below zero, at White River, Canada. At Green Bay, Wis., it was 8° below; at Marquette, Mich., and Duluth, 4° below; at Chicago, 2° below, and at St. Paul, zero.

The highest temperature was 64°, at Palestine, Texas.

During the snow flurry in the afternoon the British steamer Bengloe, from Chinese and Japanese ports, was unable to dock, on account of the squall, and was finally towed out to Liberty Island, where she anchored, a half dozen tugs getting afoul of her and being badly mixed up in the operation.

VARICOLORED SNOW IN CHICAGO.

Black, Yellow, and Brown Varieties—Chief Moore's Explanation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Chicago was visited last night by the most singular meteorological phenomenon that has ever come under the notice of the local weather observers. Black snow, yellow snow, and brown snow fell in blinding clouds over the entire city, and reports from suburban towns brought the news that the varicolored storm was not an exclusive Chicago production.

Telegraphic advices indicate that a blizzard prevailed throughout the State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, said to-day of the Chicago snow phenomena:

"The black snow that fell in Chicago and the Northwest is entirely similar to the great fall of January, 1895, the nature of which was thoroughly investigated by the Weather Bureau at that time.

"Notwithstanding the theoretical suggestion that the black deposit of last January might have come from beyond the earth and might be meteoric, or cometic, or might even be the volcanic dust from Alaska or Japan, careful investigation showed that it was due to none of these causes. On the contrary, microscopic examination proved that the black deposit contained about 4 per cent. of the most delicate organic structures (such as diatoms and spores) and about 96 per cent. of the finest possible inorganic matter, such as makes up the ordinary fine silt and clay soils.

"All this fine material is easily caught up by the dry winds whenever they exceed twenty miles an hour, and is carried to great distances before it has time and opportunity to settle on the ground. It is easily brought down in large quantities by snow or rain, but is perceived by the ordinary observer only where there is a clean surface of snow for it to fall upon.

"Large portions of country from Nebraska southward to the Gulf are covered by this fine soil, whose depth sometimes is one hundred feet. A gale of wind has been known to carry away six inches of the surface soil from a freshly cultivated field and spread it over the land a hundred miles away. The blackness is due to the fineness of the silt and not to any magnetic iron."

IN PERIL OF AN ICE FLOE.

Narrow Escape of Two Ice-Boating Parties Off Piermont.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Great excitement was caused at Piermont this afternoon when a large section of ice suddenly broke loose from the shore and went out into the river. Many persons who were skating near the shore heard the ice breaking loose in several places, and by hasty action succeeded in getting ashore.

Far out on the glassy surface were two ice boats, one containing four and the other three persons. It was impossible for them to get to the shore, for the opening between the land and the huge field of ice was rapidly growing wider. One of the boats, which belonged to Edward Ebersole, was upset, and Mr. Ebersole's party and that on the other boat realized their danger and cried for help, and waved their handkerchiefs, attracting the attention of many persons in the village.

A train was just coming to Nyack on the Northern Railroad, and as it came over the hill above Piermont the passengers all rushed to the river side of the train and watched with much anxiety the unfortunate parties on the ice.

On the south side of the ice field is the long pier, from which the village derives its name. It was at first thought that the parties might escape by way of this pier, but the ice also moved away from that point, for a distance of more than half a mile, so the floating ice constituted an island nearly a mile square.

Members of the Piermont Rowing Association hastened down to their boathouse, got out a couple of boats, and rowed to the rescue of the ice-boating parties, who, nearly exhausted with the intense cold, made their way to the edge of the floating ice, and with light hearts got into the boats and were rowed ashore.

A BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

Ten Degrees Below Zero at Menominee, Mich.—Railroads Tied Up.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 19.—Dispatches from Northwestern Lower Michigan and the Upper Peninsula state that a severe blizzard is prevailing in those sections of the State. Railroad traffic is badly interrupted, the service on most roads being demoralized.

At Menominee the thermometer registers 10° below zero. A foot of snow has already fallen, and there are no signs of abatement of the storm.

Marquette reports the streets of that city almost impassable, and the street-car service completely tied up.

The mercury has fallen 20° since the storm set in. It is expected the railroads in Upper Michigan will be completely blockaded before morning. At Holland all country roads and streets are blocked, and business is suspended.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—A regular Western blizzard struck this city last night. In two minutes the air was so filled with snow that it was difficult to see across a street. Reports from the State are meagre, but indicate that the blizzard has been general north and east of here.

The drifting of the snow seriously interfered with street-car traffic, and may block all lines if it continues very long.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—Dispatches from Winona, Stillwater, Mankato, Northfield, and half a hundred other points indicate that the most disagreeable storm in several years raged throughout the State last night.

LIVES LOST IN SNOW AND ICE.

Three Indians Frozen in Nebraska—Death on Lake Superior.

PENDER, Neb., Feb. 19.—Three Indians living in the vicinity of Big Horse Wawasbas Farm, on the Winnebago Reservation, secured two or three gallons of whisky at Pender yesterday, and after drinking it proceeded to hold an old-time war dance, stripping to the skin for that purpose.

After thoroughly exhausting themselves they fell in a drunken stupor and finally wandered out some distance on the prairie, where they were found by a party of white men frozen to death.

CRIEFF, Ontario, Feb. 19.—James McDonald, Postmaster of this place, lost his way in a heavy snowstorm which prevailed in this vicinity over a week ago, and a search has been made for him ever since. To-day his body was found in a deep snow bank, only his heels being visible. He had wandered eight miles from the road and perished from exhaustion.

L'ANSE, Mich., Feb. 19.—An old fisherman named Robinson, who had lived at Pequaming for many years, was carried out into Lake Superior on float ice Monday night and perished in the severe storm. Several other fishermen were with Robinson on the ice when it broke loose, but they escaped.

Another fishing party was carried out on the ice from Pequaming toward Jacobsville. It was impossible to send out boats from the latter place, as the ice is closed there. While efforts were making to send a rescuing party from Pequaming the wind shifted, blowing the men further out into the lake.

If they have survived, the chances are very small for them to escape, as the ice is breaking rapidly under the warm weather. Rescue parties are patrolling both sides of the bay.

WIND CAUSES EXTRAORDINARY TIDE

Breaks Up the Ice on Great South Bay and Damages Vessels.

EASTPORT, L. I., Feb. 19.—A heavy southwest gale has been blowing here all the afternoon, raising the tide over six feet above the high-water mark. The high tide and heavy winds have broken up the ice in the east end of the Great South Bay, and have piled it up along the shore, in some places nearly twenty feet high.

Boat landings and many boats that were frozen up unexpectedly in the sudden severe freeze Sunday night were carried along with the rushing ice, and several boats were badly damaged.

A large steamer was heard blowing distress signals opposite here about 4 P. M., but owing to the condition of the bay it is impossible to get across or to find whether she got clear or not. The gale shifted to northwest and increased in fury at 6 o'clock. The thermometer dropped to 25° and snow is falling very rapidly, several inches already covering the ground.

It is feared that great damage will be done to the many boats that were frozen in the ice.

Great Drifts at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—One of the worst blizzards of the Winter has been raging here all day. A high wind is piling the snow in great drifts.

Railroads are badly blocked and trains from all directions are delayed. Street-car traffic in this city is being kept open with great difficulty, some of the lines having been abandoned. The temperature is 10° above zero.

Florida Fruit Little Damaged.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 19.—Dispatches from various sections of Florida indicate that little damage has been done to the truck and fruit by the cold spell which prevailed yesterday and to-day. Very young vegetables in exposed places were nipped, but beyond this, truckers and fruit growers report no injury.

A high wind has been blowing during the cold weather, which has served to prevent frost.

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN MANITOBA

Catholics, It Is Said, Will Be Ordered to Support Government's Bill.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—It is stated in well-informed circles here that a collective mandment is to be issued by the Roman Catholic Bishops shortly calling upon every Catholic member of the House of Commons and the Senate to support, as a matter of conscience, the Dominion Government's bill remedying the grievances of the minority in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 19.—Sir Donald A. Smith of Montreal is here in behalf of the Dominion Government to endeavor to settle the Roman Catholic parochial school question. He is in conference with Premier Greenway and Archbishop Langevin, the head of the Roman Catholic Church here.

Sir Charles Tupper is expected to arrive in a day or so. A settlement of the question appears to be in sight.

Movements of National Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Ex-Postmaster General Bissell to-day paid his respects to his successor, Postmaster General Wilson, at the department. He is here for a few days on private business.

Secretary Lamont and Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, have gone to New-York to attend the Hudson River Bridge hearing.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin will leave here to-morrow for St. Paul, Minn., where he will deliver an address on Washington's Birthday before the Minnesota Democratic Association.

Assistant Secretary Curtis left here this afternoon for New-York. He will be absent several days.

The Homestead Insubordinate Shot.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—William H. Jams, who, as a member of the Pennsylvania militia, gained wide notoriety at the time of the Homestead strike, by acts of insubordination, ending in his being strung up by his thumbs, is in the Maryland University Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen. The doctors say he will probably die.

Jams got into an altercation with Charles Arndt in their boarding house this morning. After a scuffle Arndt was thrown down stairs. Returning to his room, Arndt secured a revolver, and when Jams returned to the attack, he received a bullet in the lower part of the abdomen.

Truesdall's Story of Murder True.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Feb. 19.—Because of its romantic nature the story of Mortimer Truesdall, who confessed the murder of a Mr. Sheldon at Leadville, Col., told in the Cedar Falls revival meeting, was not at first believed, but yesterday a dispatch corroborating the confession was received from Leadville. The police here have received no instructions from the authorities at Leadville, but an order for the arrest of Tuesdall is expected.

NEWMAN ERB RESTRAINED

He and Others Enjoined in an Important Railroad Case.

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST'S SUIT

Complications Growing Out of the Sale of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad — A Claim for $92,000.

An injunction in favor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this city, and restraining Newman Erb, Henry A. V. Post, Henry K. McHarg, Thomas Carmichael, and the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction Company from assigning or pledging their rights in the property of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company, was granted yesterday by Justice Miles Beach, in the Supreme Court.

The order is made returnable to-morrow, when a hearing will be held in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court. It is expected that there will be some interesting developments made in connection with the case.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company claims that the defendants are its debtors to the amount of $92,500, loaned to them last November for the purpose of securing a purchase of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad. The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction Company, it is alleged, is an organization created by the defendants to take the stock of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company, which in turn, it is declared, intends to transfer the stock to the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway, a new company not yet incorporated, and the trust company demands that this be prevented in order that it may not lose the money advanced to the defendants.

It appears that the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad, which was constructed about fifteen years ago, never has been a paying road, but that, on the contrary, it became hopelessly involved in debt several years ago. Messrs. Erb, Post, McHarg, and Carmichael in 1892 decided to try to reorganize the railroad, and, as a Reorganization Committee, they promulgated on May 12, 1892, a plan which they asked the stockholders of the company to indorse.

The railroad was ordered to be sold to satisfy a mortgage on Nov. 23 and 25, 1895, the decrees being issued by the United States Circuit Courts of Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina. The decrees required the payment of $92,500 in cash on the day of the purchase, and $430,000 additional on or before March 6, 1896.

The defendants, it is alleged, called upon the officers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in November, 1895, and represented that they composed an authorized Committee of Reorganization of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company; that they wished to purchase the railroad at the sale to be held in Atlanta, Ga., and desired to borrow $92,500 to pay the cash deposit required by the courts. As guarantee of their authority to act in the matter they exhibited the papers of May 12, 1892, which, they said, had received the assent of a requisite number of bondholders to make their action legal. Believing that the committeemen were acting in good faith, the officers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company on Nov. 23, 1895, advanced them the sum of money required to bind the purchase of the railroad, taking their note for the amount at 6 per cent., and, as collateral security, all securities under their control and their rights arising from the purchase of the railroad property which the trust company, in case of non-performance of the promise, was authorized to sell without notice, and in case of deficiency in the proceeds of the sale, the committee promised to pay the difference promptly with legal interest.

By the terms of a further agreement, it was understood that the property of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company should be bought in the names of H. K. McHarg and Thomas Carmichael, trustees, who were to hold the property and the bonds under the control of the committee for the benefit of the trust company, and such sums as might be necessary to complete the purchase of the property. It was also understood that claims of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia for former advances to the committee should be subordinated to the claim of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. Each member of the committee bound himself personally for the payment of the loan in the sum of $10,000 each.

Certified checks for the amount of the loan were drawn by J. H. Townsend, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, to the order of Thomas Carmichael as trustee. A representative of the trust company accompanied Mr. Carmichael to Atlanta, Ga., where the sale was to be held, and upon their arrival in that city Mr. Carmichael, it is alleged, suggested that, instead of buying the railroad in the name of himself and Mr. McHarg, it should be bought in the name of the New-York Car Trust Investment Company, of which Mr. Carmichael was President. The representative of the Knickerbocker Trust Company agreed to this, but did not consent to any change in the relations or obligations of the parties. The Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company's property was therefore bought by the New-York Car Trust Investment Company, Mr. Carmichael's bid being $956,500.

It is now alleged by the Knickerbocker Trust Company that the Car Trust Investment Company has assigned its bid to the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction Company, which was recently organized in this State, and that the new company has no assets or property of any kind or description except its rights acquired under the assignment of its bid from the Car Trust Investment Company, and that the capital stick of the construction company is $92,500, which is just the amount of the Trust Company's original loan to Mr. Carmichael and his associates.

It is alleged by the Knickerbocker Trust Company that the Reorganization Committee was self-constituted; that the plan it proposed on May 12, 1892, was not accepted by a majority of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad stockholders, and that when they borrowed the $92,500 they had no plan of reorganization or authority to act for any one except themselves. In proof of this the trust company quotes a circular which was sent out by the committee on Nov. 13, 1895, notifying the bondholders of the railroad, that they were compelled to abandon the plan proposed in May, 1892, and suggesting a new plan. Another circular was issued on Dec. 20, 1895, stating that because the committee was not supported by a majority of the bondholders it was unable to purchase the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad, which was consequently bid in by the New-York Car Trust Investment Company, and that the bid was subsequently assigned to the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction Company. In the same circular it was stated that an arrangement had been made between the committee and the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction Company by which the Marietta and North Georgia Railway bondholders would have the right to subscribe for securities of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Company, which was about to be incorporated.

It was further stated that acceptance of the latter proposition should be signified by Jan. 15, 1896. The circular was signed by H. A. V. Post as Chairman.

The plaintiff says that the Reorganization Committee required payment of their expenses and a cash commission of 5 per cent. on their purchase, amounting to $47,825, as remnueration for services in negotiating the "deal" for the bondholders.

Demand has been made by the Knickerbocker Trust Company upon the Reorganization Committee for the transfer of the stock of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction Company as collateral for its loan of $92,500, but the members of the committee have refused to comply with the request.

The claim of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company against the members of the committee is on account of $45,000, which the committee borrowed in 1892, when the first plan of reorganization was put forth. Bonds were at that time deposited with the Atlantic Trust Company, and afterward were turned over to the Penn Mutual Insurance Company as security for its loan of $45,000.

Upon application of the Car Trust Investment Company, the order of the court governing the sale of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad has been modified. It was originally ordered that in addition to the $92,500 deposited at the time of the sale, the construction company should pay $430,000 by March 6, 1896, and that the railroad should not be turned over to the purchaser until $525,000 was paid. The members of the construction company appealed to Judge Newman, in Atlanta, Ga., for more lenient terms, on the ground that the financial depression made it impossible to comply with the order. The case was argued before Judge Newman last Saturday. Representatives of the Knickerbocker Trust Company opposed a modification and rehearsed the facts of the case from the beginning. Judge Newman, however, issued an order requiring the purchasers to pay only $157,500 in cash by March 6, 1896, the balance of the purchase price to be paid in equal installments in three, six, and nine months' time, but possession of the railroad will not be given until $525,000 has been paid.

Newman Erb, one of the defendants in the injunction proceedings, came into public notice in October, 1894, when he was appointed receiver for Coffin & Stanton, brokers, of 72 Broadway. He is a Western man, and lived in Kansas City, Mo., until January, 1894. He was receiver for the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern Railroad from March, 1890, to January, 1894. He also served several other concerns in a similar capacity.

A few days after the failure of Coffin & Stanton, the American Debenture Company of Chicago suspended, and it was said that the two firms were fealty one concern. Elias Summerfield, said to be a brother-in-law of Mr. Erb, was appointed receiver for the American Debenture Company. A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed with Mr. Erb's management of Coffin & Stanton's affairs, and in June, 1895, he was relieved of the receivership, and Thomas P. Wickes was appointed in his place.

AN EXPLOSION AT VIEDENDORP

Hundreds of Houses Are Wrecked and Many Lives Lost by Dynamite in the Suburb of Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 19.—A large quantity of dynamite exploded at Viedendorp, a suburb of this city, this evening, wrecking hundreds of houses in the vicinity.

All the windows in Johannesburg were broken by the concussion. It is feared that great loss of life was caused by the explosion, and the police and inhabitants are engaged in the work of searching the ruins of the demolished buildings for bodies of victims of the disaster.

SMUGGLED DIAMONDS IN CINCINNATI

Government Officers Think They Have Located $38,000 Worth of Gems.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—The United States authorities here believe smuggled diamonds have been disposed of in this city, and that they came from a Cincinnati house, one of the largest firms of importers of gems in the country. Charles Rogers, a local diamond merchant, went to an express office yesterday and called for a package. He paid the charges, and was about to walk out when a man stepped up and said:

"I will take charge of these diamonds." The stranger threw back his coat, displaying the badge of a United States officer.

The diamonds are being held at the express office until the officials are able to identify them as smuggled gems. They are said to be worth $38,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A committee representing the Diamond Importers' and Cutters' Protective Association of the United States arrived here to-night. It hopes to have conferences with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to devise some method for the prevention of smuggling of diamonds.

This business has grown to such proportions that legitimate dealers everywhere are unable to compete with the clandestine traders.

J. G. A. Hodenpyl and H. H. Treadwell of Tiffany & Co., New-York, accompanied by their counsel, Charles A. Hess, will call on Mr. Carlisle to-morrow, and later will ask Chairman Dingley to grant them a hearing.

DID G. M. IRWIN KEEP A MILLION

The Pittsburg "Blind Pool" Speculator Must Make an Accounting.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 19.—Judge Ewing to-day handed down an opinion in the cases against George M. Irwin & Co., "blind-pool" speculators, ordering that the defendant account to the present plaintiffs and interveners and such others of the depositors as may intervene before the closing of the account.

"There is evidence," the Court says, "from which we might find fairly that when the defendant abandoned the business he had in his possession, belonging to his depositors, about $1,000,000."

It is expected that Irwin's counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Another Chicago Exposition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—An exposition of Southern products, natural and manufactured, will be held in Chicago this Fall, merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists of this city agreeing to manage it and look after the finances, while the Southerners interested will furnish and deliver exhibits free of cost to Chicago.

This was the decision of the special committee appointed by the convention of Southern and Chicago delegates this afternoon at the opening session in the Palmer House Clubroom.

"Nursing Her Wrath to Keep It Warm."
She would have become a genial companion had she taken a Hot Scotch made with TRAIN & CO.'S R. O. B. Glenlivet. The finest imported. H. B. KIRK & CO., sole agents.—Adv.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA

Deprecation of Debate by Balfour Should Not Cause Alarm.

SALISBURY'S UNTENABLE POSITION

Argument Necessary to Reconcile Him to the Views of the Other Members of the Cabinet.

STANLEY'S EFFORTS FOR AMERICAN IDEAS

Lady Henry Somerset Sues William Waldorf Astor for Damages Caused by One of Cust's Witticisms.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—I get absolute authority for the statement that Balfour's deprecation of debate on the Venezuelan matter does not at all signify that negotiations are in a difficult, not to say dangerous, stage.

With a solitary exception, the Cabinet is agreed on the advisability of getting the American views, and of arranging any form of permanent arbitration scheme as well which the two countries can agree on to their mutual advantage.

It happens, however, that the exception is Lord Salisbury, who is annoyed at the gratuitous way in which all the others, including his nephew, Balfour, have been assuming publicly that his original position is untenable.

It will require some added argument to reconcile him to this view, but there is no real doubt that this will be done and that the whole question will be settled satisfactorily.

It is worth while to record that Henry M. Stanley is laboring hard, not only with Lord Salisbury, but with the Tory members in general, to explain and defend the American point of view, and that when an acceptable result comes, as surely will a good deal of credit be due to him.

Lady Henry Somerset is bringing a suit for $25,000 damages against William Waldorf Astor for comment during Cust's editorship of The Pall Mall Gazette on the failure of her effort to reform the ancient female tramp lunatic named Jane Cakebread, whose police record has been for years a standing joke of the London press.

Lady Henry Somerset established a home for her on the theory that she was an inebriate who was susceptible of cure, but it turned out that she was a wretch with whom drink was merely an incident, and she now has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

In its late gentlemanly manner The Pall Mall Gazette suggested that Lady Henry's home had made her insane, and when an apology was demanded, Cust wrote an insolent letter, on the strength of which the suit is brought. H. F.

PERSUADING LORD SALISBURY.

An Idea that America Will Become the Surety for Venezuela.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Lord Salisbury presided over a Cazinet meeting which was called to order at the Foreign Office at noon.

The Westminster Gazette publishes an article urging Lord Salisbury not further to delay the reply of Great Britain to the proposal to appoint a joint British and American Venezuelan Commission.

In the course of the article The Gazette says that England is free to accept the conciliation proposed by America, in the way of which there is no obstacle except the possible objection of Venezuela to Great Britain and the United States taking the matter out of her hands and treating it as a question between themselves.

For England, The Gazette thinks, there is great advantage in settling the question with the United States instead of Venezuela. If America claims the dispute as her own, she must assume the attendant liability of becoming surety for Venezuela. England, at least, has nothing to complain of.

BRITAIN WANTS TO ARBITRATE.

Government Urged to Hasten the Settlement of the Dispute.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily Chronicle to-morrow will announce the actual situation between Great Britain and the United States in connection with the Venezuelan boundary difficulty thus:

Great Britain is resolved to arbitrate the Venezuelan boundary dispute directly with the United States. The method to be adopted and the details of the settlement are alone under consideration. The Government is being urged by persons of influence to conclude the settlement as speedily as possible.

Britain Not Dealing with Venezuela.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Times will to-morrow print a dispatch from Caracas denying that the authorities are in possession of official knowledge of a direct settlement with England of the Venezuelan-British Guiana boundary dispute.

Taxes Saved from Mexican Bandits.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 19.—An escort having in charge a large amount of money which was being remitted by the Collector of Taxes from Estaban to Zapopan, this State, was attacked by a band of brigands. The members of the escort were well armed, and they resisted the attack of the bandits, firing upon them and killing two. One of the members of the escort was also shot, but they succeeded in driving off the bandits and prevented the robbery.

Proposed Pardon of McKane.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Col. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, says that occasional letters bearing on the application for the pardon of John Y. McKane of Gravesend continue to be received by the Governor, but that nothing further from the people moving in behalf of the applicatipn has come. The Governor has not taken the matter under consideration at all.

San Francisco Bank Lost $3,600.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—President Lillis, Cashier Hopkins, and Accountant Hayshorts of the Market Street Bank, which was robbed yesterday, after consultation with Capt. Lees, have announced that the amount stolen was $3,600. Of this there was in currency, $200; in silver, $400, and gold, $3,000.

PRUSSIA'S INSURANCE BLUNDER

German Government Will Probably Cause Another Inquiry to be Made in Regard to American Companies.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The North German Gazette says that in consequence of an attempt upon the part of the American insurance companies to show that they are able to comply with the regulations of the Prussian authorities, the German Government will probably cause another inquiry to be made regarding the matter.

MINISTER TAYLOR'S COMPLAINT

No Confirmation of the Report that He Has Asked an Explanation of Capt. Concas's Criticisms.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The Heraldo says that Mr. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister here, has addressed a curt note to the Government, demanding an explanation in regard to a paper read before a geographical society by Señor Concas y Pulan, who commanded the caravel Santa Maria, sent to the United States by Spain for exhibition at the World's Fair, in Chicago.

The paper referred to purported to give the writer's impressions of America.

The terms of Mr. Taylor's note are extremely offensive to the Minister of Marine, Admiral Beranger, who regards the demand as unwarranted, as the paper to which Mr. Taylor takes exceptions was read before a private society, and was in no wise official.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Standard to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Madrid correspondent saying that Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister, will request Señor Concas y Pulan, who recently read before a geographical society a paper to which United States Minister Taylor took exceptions, to write an apology to the Minister and thus terminate the incident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The report that Minister Taylor has curtly demanded an explanation from the Madrid Government for criticisms of America by Capt. Concas of the caravel Santa Maria, in an address giving his impressions of the United States before a geographical society in Spain, while it cannot be officially confirmed here, is not discredited, officials declining to express opinions on the subject. It is explained, however, that the meetings of the society referred to are not largely attended, not more than thirty or forty persons ever being present, and that the Government is in no way responsible for its proceedings.

It is well known, moreover, that Capt. Concas was not treated with the consideration thought to be due the importance of his mission when the caravels were sent over as a tribute of respect to this Nation at the Columbian celebration, and that his impressions of Chicago, in particular, could not have been pleasant, on account of the manner in which he was received at the World's Fair.

It is also said that Spain would probably welcome such a complaint as Minister Taylor, according to the report, has made, as it would enable that Government to confront him with the severe criticisms of Spain that have been made in both houses of Congress and in public meetings by American officials, and particularly with an account of Rear Admiral Meade's recent lecture on the West Indies, in which the most disparaging remarks about a friendly Government's administration in Cuba were illustrated with misleading pictures, the lecture ending with an allegorical representation of the American eagle covering everything to the south of us.

KILLED ENGINEER AND FIREMAN

Boiler of New-York and Philadelphia Express Exploded Near Cassville—Passengers Receive a Shock.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The New-York and Philadelphia express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad leaves this station at 10:55 A. M. It is due at Cassville, twenty miles from here, at 11:30. It had passed Cassville on time this forenoon and was running at its usual speed, about a mile above that station, when the boiler of the locomotive exploded.

The engine was what is known as a culm burner, and the engineer's cab was directly over the centre of the boiler. The engineer was John Keech of Binghamton, and he was blown to pieces. The fireman was John Lewis, also of Binghamton. He was so badly hurt that he died soon after being taken from the wreck.

The engine was torn to pieces, and the trucks left the track, the whole mass of twisted and broken iron toppling over into the ditch. The cars composing the train remained upon the track, though the front truck of the baggage car was thrown partially off.

The shock to the passengers was a severe one, but none of them was seriously injured.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON STRICKEN

Ex-Governor of Massachusetts Dying in His Home in Chicopee.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Feb. 19.—Ex-Gov. George D. Robinson was stricken with apoplexy last evening, and is lying critically ill in his home here. Death may come at any time, but the doctors think he may live a few days.

The news came to-night as a great surprise to the community. Ex-Gov. Robinson was trying a case in the Superior Court in Springfield yesterday afternoon, and raised a point of law which Judge Dewey took under consideration. The trial went over until this morning.

While walking to his office from the courtrooms with his son, Walter S. Robinson, he became confused, and acted so ill that his son summoned a carriage and took him home.

Doctors were summoned, but the serious nature of the case did not appear until to-day.

FOUR KILLED BY A LOG HANDLER

Seven Injured in an Experiment in a Michigan Lumber Camp.

SENEY, Mich., Feb. 19.—Four men were killed and seven others seriously injured at McKay's lumber camp north of here to-day.

A steam log handler was being experimented with, and the men were engaged in shoveling a wide road for the machine to work in.

Suddenly the machine became uncontrollable, and started down the road with great speed. The banks of snow on either side of the narrow road were so high the men had no chance of escape. Four of the men were ground to pieces under the machine. Seven others were tossed on the snowbanks and were more or less seriously injured.

A severe blizzard is raging, and no help can go to the camp from here. The names of the dead and injured cannot be learned.

Thinks His Son Insane.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—John P. Adams, father of the young man under arrest in New-York, charged with being a professional safe burglar, says:

"Some six or seven years ago symptoms of insanity appeared in our son, which developed in a greater or less degree, and at no time since have we considered him fully sane, and at times clearly insane, almost beyond control. We have done all in our power to keep this trouble in our family, hoping such symptoms would disappear."

Harry M. Greene to be Tried.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Payne yesterday dissolved the temporary injunction which Harry M. Greene obtained several weeks ago against the Board of Trade, restraining the Directors from bringing him to trial on the charge of "bucket shop" dealings. He will be tried next Friday.

RAINES BILL COMPLETED

All the Worst Features of the Original Are Retained.

THE "MACHINE" FEATURE ENLARGED

Sixty Confidential Agents, an Equal Number of Attorneys, and Several Deputies Provided For.

THE PROSPECTS OF PASSAGE DISCUSSED

If Necessary the Republicans Will Employ the Caucus to Whip Objecting Senators into Line.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Excise bill, which went into the hands of the committee as the Raines bill, will come out to-morrow, according to agreement of the two committees. It will be called the Raines bill, but the committees have so changed it that if it were not for its most vicious features, which are retained, it would hardly be recognized.

The final changes were agreed on to-day. The unequal and unjust taxation stands as it did when the bill was drawn, except that it has been made a trifle easier for the rural districts. The plundering of the cities is to be consummated. The prices of licenses for cities is far and away in excess of that of the towns, and one-half of the proceeds is to go to the State Treasury to save the countrymen from paying their own taxes.

An important change was revealed to-day which has heretofore been kept secret. This relates to the "machine" which will be built up for political purposes under the bill. It promises to be the greatest patronage job for years. As an adjunct to the machinery of the party in power, and as a force for the transaction of political work, as a field for the spoilsmen of any party, all that has been said of it heretofore has been too mild.

There is to be a Commissioner who will have charge of the liquor business, so far as the State is concerned, to be appointed by the Governor, and under him are to be sixty "confidential special agents." This much has been known before.

The change which was sprung to-day will make it possible almost to double this patronage. There are to be "Special Deputy Commissioners" in New-York, Kings, and Erie Counties. It is to be a part of their duties to assume the work of the Excise Boards now in existence until the existing licenses expire. The New-York Deputy is to receive $4,000 a year, the Kings County man $3,000, and the one in Erie $2,000. It further provides that the head of the bureau may designate a special Commissioner in such other counties as it may seem to him necessary, and, further, for each Deputy Commissioner an attorney may be designated to act with him.

This will add, if the system be "worked" for its full value, sixty attorneys.

The committees have wrestled with the "free lunch" question, and have decided that it must go. With serious faces the members tell of long and earnest deliberation on this point. Some were in favor of allowing the saloon keeper to give away crackers and cheese with beer or other drinks, but the majority sentiment was too strong, and the rural statesmen propose to make it an offense to give away any food with drinks.

Local option as to whether liquor is to be sold at all is restricted to towns, and the right to vote on the question is not extended to the cities by wards.

With the agreement of the committee on an amended bill there has begun a calculation of forces for and against it. There has been talk of a combination of the Republican city Senators against it. If all the Senators from the cities were to unite the bill could not pass the Senate, for every Democrat is against it, and there are fourteen Republicans who represent city constituencies. These are Senators Brush of Brooklyn, Coggeshall or Oneida, G. A. Davis of Erie, Ford of New-York, Harrison of Erie, Lamy of Erie, Nussbaum of Albany, Page of New-York, Parsons of Monroe, Pavey of New-York, Seibert of Erie, Tibbits of Rensselaer, Wieman of Brooklyn, White of Onondaga, and Wray of Brooklyn.

It will require stiff backbones to enable any of these Senators to vote against the bill. It will be made a party measure by a caucus, if need be. It is constructed to appeal to the partisanship of each and every one of them. The immensely powerful "machine" which the bill will create will be set before these men, and they will be begged and threatened, if they show a disposition to deprive the "boss" of this vast patronage, to protect their constituents.

Every Democrat will oppose the measure. Five Republican Senators, among those named, have expressed themselves so definitely that they may be put down as against it. These five are Pavey, Wieman, White, G. A. Davis, and Seibert. Senator Brush has been put in the list of those who would support it because of its high license features. Coggeshall, Parsons, Harrison, Page, and Tibbits have not defined their attitude because they have not yet seen the completed bill. Burns of Westchester has no large city in his district, but he lives near New-York, and has among his constituents so many men who transact business and own property in New-York City that he has been classified as among those who may refuse to vote for it.

The Greater New-York bill has not yet been reported, nor has the report of the special sub-committee been turned in. It is more than a week past that time when Senator Lexow proposed to have it ready. He said to-day it was receiving its finishing touches. There is a theory that it is held back in order that the Raines bill may first be the subject of action in the Senate.

The amended bill defines "trafficking" as one sale of liquor. The term "liquor" is stated to include cider and all fermented and distilled liquors.

The terms of the present Boards of Excise will expire April 30. The Governor, within ten days after the passage of the bill, is to appoint a State Commissioner of Excise, with a salary of $5,000, for a term of five years. The Commissioner shall give a bond for $20,000. He shall have a deputy at a salary of $4,000, a secretary with a

Watch Our Windows
This month for special offerings in men's clothing and furnishings. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.—Adv.

salary of $2,000, and three special deputies, one located at New-York, salary $4,000; one at Brooklyn, salary $3,000; and one at Buffalo, salary $2,000. A financial clerk is also to be appointed. The State Commissioner shall have an office in Albany, and special deputies in their respective counties.

The Commissioner shall appoint sixty confidential agents with a salary of $900 each. They may be sent out as Treasury agents are, or may be concentrated if deemed advisable. They may enter and examine any licensed place when it is open, and may investigate. They are liable to penalties.

The State Commissioner may designate attorneys in counties to have powers of attorneys for Boards of Excise. Their compensation is a salary fixed by the State Commissioner. The rates of license are fixed as follows:

New-York City, $800; Brooklyn, $650; in other cities of more than 50,000 population, $600; in cities under 50,000 inhabitants, and more than 10,000, $350; in cities and villages having less than 10,000 and more than 5,000 population, $300; in cities and villages of population of 5,000 to 1,000, $200, and $100 in other places. There is no change in the storekeepers' licenses. Physicians' prescriptions for liquor must be dated and a record kept, and the license in New-York City is to be $100; Brooklyn, $75; cities of a population from 500,000 to 50,000, $50; city or village of 50,000 to 10,000, $30; city or village, 10,000 to 5,000, $20; city or village of 5,000 to 1,000, $15; other places, $10.

Liquor shall not be sold on boats or cars, except while in transit.

Taxes and penalties in cities of the first class are to be paid to the Special Deputy Commissioners and in other counties to the County Treasurers. Taxes and penalties from steamboats go to the State Commissioner. One-half of the taxes and penalties shall be paid to the State Treasurer for the general fund, and the remaining one-half to the city or town. The city and town funds are to be appropriated by the cities and towns as the excise moneys are now.

In towns, at the next election, the question of selling liquor to be drunk on the premises shall be submitted to the people; also the question whether licenses shall be granted for selling in drug stores and hotels. The submission of the questions separately is provided for. Additional votes may be taken at each second election following, on the petition of 10 per cent. of the voters.

Applications for new licenses must be accompanied by the consent of the property owner. When a license is applied for by a person not before having a license, the consent must be obtained of two-thirds of the owners of property, exclusively residential, within 200 feet of the place for which a license is sought. Bonds are to be double the amount of the fee, but not less than $500.

The liquor tax certificate must be placed so that it may be readily seen.

On application for a new certificate the applicant may sell for fifteen days after his first certificate expires.

Certificates shall not be issued to foreign corporations, except to common carriers, nor to persons convicted for violation of the act, until after five years, nor to persons carrying on any illegal business, such as a gambling house or a disorderly house. Any place now lawfully engaged in the liquor traffic may be continued within 200 feet of a church. Clubs may be established and sell within 200 feet of a church.

Any citizen may appeal to the Supreme Court for a revocation of a certificate on the ground of false statements in the petition for a certificate, or on the ground that the person who obtained the license is not a proper person to have a certificate. The Court may take evidence or appoint a referee. The decision shall be final and not appealable. An injunction may be obtained by the officers forbidding the further trafficking in liquor by the persons or others unlawfully engaged in trafficking in liquor without first obtaining a certificate. The order on the motion for an injunction shall not be appealable. To give away any food in a licensed place if forbidden.

Ingress to and egress from licensed places is permitted during prohibited hours by members of the family of the licensed person, but not for illegal purposes. Opaque and colored glass in saloon windows is prohibited.

Druggists may fill prescriptions containing liquor on Sunday.

A hotel must have ten furnished rooms in a city or village or within two miles thereof. Without such limits the hotel must have six furnished rooms. A hotel is described as a place where persons are fed and lodged. These definitions are made in relation to serving drinks with meals or in rooms. A restaurant cannot serve drinks with meals on Sunday nor can an apartment house serve drinks in rooms.

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON

The Sons of the Revolution to Have a Banquet Saturday Night—Services in Grace Church Sunday.

The New-York State Society of Sons of the Revolution will celebrate the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of George Washington and the twentieth anniversary of its own institution by a banquet at Delmonico's Saturday night.

The roll of the society now bears the names of 1,748 members, among whom are four sons of Revolutionary soldiers. In its membership are also included descendants of eighteen signers of the Declaration of Independence, five Revolutionary Governors, and at least one member of the Continental Congress from each of the Colonies.

The President of the society, Frederick S. Tallmadge, will preside, and grace will be said by the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, chaplain of the society. Before the speaking begins, the "Revolutionary Hat" will be presented to the President by William G. Hamilton. The toasts for the dinner are as follows:

"Washington's Farewell Address and Its Timely Warnings," by Spencer Clinton of Buffalo.

"The Motive and Purposes of the Revolution Are Vital to the Life of the Republic," by Postmaster Charles W. Dayton.

"Ethan Allen," by Edward S. Isham of Chicago.

"The Pending Flag Bill in Congress," by Henry Stanton.

"Lafayette, the Friend of Washington," by Charlton T. Lewis.

"Now and Then," by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

"The Little Red Schoolhouse of Revolutionary Days," by Charles B. Hubbell.

"The Representation of the Thirteen Colonies in the Federal Constitution," by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

The society will hold its sixth annual service at Grace Church on Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M. The sermon, which will be in commemoration of Washington, will be preached by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, who is a member of the society. The members will assemble at 41 East Twelfth Street, and, headed by the President, will proceed in a body to the church. The church will be handsomely decorated with flags, including several Revolutionary relics and copies of the colors used in the War for Independence.

The Societies of the Cincinnati, the War of 1812, the Aztec, the Colonial Wars, the Loyal Legion, the Colonial Dames of America, the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, and the Daughters of the Revolution will be represented by delegations.

RECEPTION TO SECRETARY CARLISLE

The Head of the Treasury to be the Manhattan Club's Guest Next Tuesday.

The Manhattan Club will give a reception to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle next Tuesday night in its clubhouse, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, in celebration of the success of the bond sale.

About 500 invitations have been issued, and the list includes all of the members of the Cabinet, all of the Democratic United States Senators, the members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, and the bankers of this city who contributed to the success of the bond sale.

The great billiard hall of the club will be used for the luncheon at the reception.

There is a report that there was a great deal of rivalry between the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs of the City of New-York as to which should have the honor of giving Mr. Carlisle the reception. It seems that both clubs invited him for next Tuesday night, but the Manhattan Club's invitation evidently reached him first, for it was accepted. It was then planned to hold the monthly dinner of the Democratic Club on the same night, but now it has been decided to postpone it.

Secretary Carlisle will be entertained on Monday night at dinner at the Metropolitan Club by C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port.

Polo at the Ice Palace.

A championship game of polo will be played to-morrow evening at the Ice Palace Skating Rink between the Ice Palace Polo Club and Brown University of Providence, R. I. Both teams have an unbeaten record. This will be the first game of a series and the trophy will be a magnificent silver urn. The line-up will be as follows:

Ice Palace.		Brown.
Ellison	First Rush	Matteson
Longfield	Second Rush	Hale
Tower	Centre	Hunt
Cargill	Drive	Merriman
A. Wood	Half Back	Jones
R. Wood	Goal	Watson

A STATE CAPITOL SCANDAL

Work Would Have Been Suspended but for Gov. Morton.

THE POLITICIANS SHARPLY CRITICISED

A Hasty Conference in Which the Republican Leaders in the Legislature Were Told that Prompt Action Must Be Taken.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Another little game of the politicians who have control of the State machinery was nipped to-day. The fact that certain large contractors who had declared their intention to bid for portions of the work in the completion of the Capitol failed to put in proposals for that work led to considerable inquiry and some little scandal. One of the contractors who started in to figure on the work said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "The reason I did not bid for any of the work is simply this: The Commissioners do not intend that the building shall be finished by contract. I was given a friendly tip by one who ought to know something about the matter, and I heeded what he said."

Subsequent events have all gone to substantiate the hint given the contractor. The pay roll of the men employed on the construction of the Capitol was made up yesterday. It was for two weeks, and amounted to $20,000, leaving but $32,000 in the hands of the State Controller, of the last appropriation of $400,000. The Capitol Commissioners were hurriedly called together to-day and decided to shut down work on the building.

Gov. Morton got wind of the scheme on hand to defeat the plan which he had recommended, to complete the Capitol by contract, and when he heard of the action of the Commissioners to-day he immediately summoned the Republican leaders in both houses before him.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who is Chairman of the Capitol Commission, was present, and the legislators in attendance were Senators Ellsworth, Higgins, and Nussbaum, Speaker Fish, and Assemblyman O'Grady. Gov. Morton said that he was surprised at the condition of affairs; surprised at the laxity on the part of someone or some body of men for not keeping posted on the condition of the Capitol appropriation of last year, and not hurrying along the appropriations now pending for carrying on the work. He impressed upon the gentlemen present that this was a matter which should be dealt with in no uncertain manner. The people of the State are tired of this delay in completing the Capitol, and measures must be taken to carry into force the law of last Winter, which provides for the completion of the building. The people have two things to cry about now; high taxes and the incomplete condition of the Capitol. The Capitol must be completed, no matter what the tax rate is, and then nothing but the high tax rate remained.

The weekly pay roll of the Capitol employés is $10,000. Against the $32,000 balance in the Controller's hands there are a number of outstanding bills, the exact amount of which is not known. Therefore the Controller thought it wise not to pay any more than this week's wages out of it.

It was suggested, in view of the stand taken by the Governor, that the plan agreed upon last year must be carried out; that an appropriation of $75,000 be made to tide over affairs until the pending legislation to this end can be enacted. All the legislators agreed to this, and it was decided that an appropriation for that amount be rushed through the Legislature next week, the men being continued at work meanwhile.

The pending legislation consists of a bill introduced by Senator Nussbaum appropriating $300,000 for completing the western staircase and eastern approach by day's work, which is in the Senate Finance Committee, and a bill in preparation by the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, for an amount sufficient to cover the amount of the lowest bids for the contract work, with $50,000 additional for incidentals. The legislators in attendance promised the Governor that they would hurry the measures along.

The report sent out by the Chicago Associated Press to-day that the Capitol Commission had awarded a contract for finishing a portion of the Capitol approach to Merriam & Co. of Syracuse for $119,000 was erroneous, as usual. The commission did not even consider the matter of contracts, it being the sense of the meeting that nothing should be done until the Legislature should appropriate funds. A resolution to this effect was adopted.

DOCTORS AND STANCHFIELD BILL.

Hearing on the Proposition to Dispense with Regents' Certificates.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Many physicians appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day and made arguments on the Stanchfield bill, which relates to examinations of candidates for the degree of M. D. The bill proposes to change the system which now exists by substituting for the University Regents' examination certain examinations by medical colleges.

The bill is entitled "An act to provide ofr four years' study of medicine and attendance on four regular courses of medical instruction of not less than six months each, at legally incorporated colleges, preliminary to receiving a degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine."

Some of those who spoke to-day held that the section of the bill prescribing the examination which medical colleges shall require is a move in the wrong direction, inasmuch as it tended to make it easier to secure the degree. It was said that the bill was designed in the interests of the smaller medical colleges.

A letter from President Low of Columbia College, opposing the bill, was read. Of thirteen medical colleges in the State, represented by individuals or by communication, only one was in favor of it. Dr. C. B. Alexander of Bellevue Medical College, Dr. E. D. Ferguson of Troy, and Dr. J. W. S. Gruley of New-York favored the bill.

The section which prescribes the examination of matriculates at medical colleges is Section 2. It designates the branches in which the student must pass. Those who favor the bill argued that the Regents' examinations are arbitrary and too stringent, operating against the success of the medical colleges in this State, and filling those of Pennsylvania and other States, to the detriment of such institutions at home.

The opponents of the measure who were here to-day were Dr. Watson of the Board of Regents; Dr. Didama, Dean of the Syracuse University Medical College; Dr. Spencer of Watertown, President of the State Medical Society; Dr. M. D. Mann of Buffalo, Dr. L. G. Tucker, Registrar of Union College; Dr. Van Derveer of Albany, Dr. Spooner of New-York, Dr. Daniel Lewis, and Dr. A. W. Suiter, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the State Medical Society. They protested against any lowering of the qualifications necessary to secure a degree, and they held that this would be the result of the bill.

The letter of President Low was directed to Speaker Fish. It discussed the bill section by section. President Low opposed the general proposition of taking this matter of examinations out of the hands of the Regents. Section 3 allows the medical college to determine what high schools and other institutions it will accept as qualified to issue certificates, and President Low maintained that this would do away with much that has been done heretofore by the Regents in establishing a high plane for entrance to the medical college.

A telegram was read from the Binghamton Board of Health protesting against the bill, and other protests came from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York City and from the Buffalo Medical Society.

Capt. Frank N. Bell Resigns.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 19.—Capt. Frank N. Bell of the Seventeenth Separate Company has resigned.

Capt. Bell says he also intends to apply for his discharge from the service. Much regret is expressed at the Captain's resignations, but he refuses to withdraw it. It is said that First Lieut. John F. Klein will probably be chosen commander of the company.

Indigestion

Is due to inactivity of the stomach, liver, and bowels. It leads to chronic dyspepsia and causes great suffering. It is cured by

Hood's Pills

For sale by all druggists; 25 cents.

Æolian Recital,

To-day, Thursday, at 3 P.M.

ADMISSION TO THESE RECITALS IS FREE.

PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

1. Overture, "Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn (Aeolian Grand.)
2. Grande Polka de Concert.....Wallace (Two Pianos.)
3. Offertoire in E.....Dubois (Aeolian Pipe Organ.)
4. Murillo—Allegro de Concert.....Terschak (Aeolian Grand and Piano.)
5. Palm Branches.....Faure (Vocalion.)
6. Concerto—A Minor, Andantino, Allegro, Vivace, (Aeolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.) Schumann
7. Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2.....Liszt (Two Pianos.)
8. Kuyawiak Mazurka.....Wienlawski (Aeolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.)

18 West 23d St., N. Y.

MR. THOMAS'S CITY HALL DESIGN

HE TELLS OF THE ONE THAT WAS AWARDED A $7,000 PRIZE.

Is in the Style of the French Renaissance, with a Frontage of 570 Feet and Wings 400 Feet Deep.

Although the Municipal Building Commission has awarded prizes for the six best plans for a City Hall that is not to be erected, the designs submitted in the competition are still locked up, nor will they be returned to their owners until the Mayor and his associates vote to release them.

The managers of the Architectural League exhibition have made application to have the prize designs hung on the walls of their gallery, so they may be released within the coming week.

J. R. Thomas, whose design for a municipal building was awarded first prize, and who will receive $7,000 prize money, explained his plan to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"I have not seen the plans since they were submitted, two years ago," he said, "so that my own idea of them is not quite clear, but speaking generally the dimensions of the building as planned are 570 feet from east to west, and 400 feet from north to south.

"The building is in the style of the French Renaissance, and somewhat like the Hotel de Ville in Paris, though by no means a copy of that building.

"It is intended to cover the site of the present City Hall, with wings at each end, extending north toward Chambers Street, so as to surround the County Court House on three sides. In time, the Court House could be extended and incorporated with the Municipal Building.

"In preparing the floor plan I recognized the need of keeping the central inclosure, that is the space between the new building and the Court House, as large as possible, and so arranged the building and wings that it was possible to do away with courts or light wells.

"The exterior walls were to be of marble and the interior walls of brick, with steel floor beams and girders and roofs.

"The roofs were to be covered with black tile. No wood was to be used except in constructing doors and windows. The corridors and principal offices were to have floors of marble or mosaic, and subordinate rooms to be floored with cement.

"The heating was to be by direct radiation, except in the halls and corridors. The boilers were to be placed underneath the pavement, between the building and the Court House.

"I propose to leave throughout the building a space between the floor beams and the ceiling of the corridors, making their height less than that of the rooms into which they opened, so that the space thus secured could be converted into an air duct communicating with each office by means of openings at the top and bottom.

"These ducts would lead to vertical shafts, in which a constant current would be secured by means of fans above the attic story.

"The building was to be illuminated with electricity and gas.

"No attempt was made by me to construct special features, such as towers and domes, on the new building, because they are not suggested nor justified by the practical conditions or requirements of the structure.

"The quarter in which the building was to stand will within a few years be entirely occupied by towering commercial structures, of which altitude is the principal dimension.

"I thought the Municipal Building would offer a unique oportunity to erect upon a detached site a great building, of which the area was large in proportion to its height, and of which horizontal extension was the characteristic.

"It would be a frittering away of this opportunity, and a sacrifice of breadth, dignity, and repose if a lofty structure were adjoined to the building, or incorporated with it.

"My idea was to have the building without other crowning features than the suitable roofing of its several masses, for its architectural effect would be produced by its extent and magnitude, by the careful adjustment and proportioning of its several masses, and by pursuit of detail. These ideas I expressed in a letter which I sent to the commission with the plans."

Mr. Thomas is a native of this city, and is about fifty years old. He started in business as an architect when in his twenty-first year, and during his professional career has designed more public and semi-public buildings than any other architect in this country. His New-York buildings include the Eighth Regiment Armory, the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, the armory for Troop A. He designed the extension to the Stock Exchange, and a building to be erected by Donald McKay on the site of the old Clearing House.

Mr. Thomas planned the State Reformatory buildings at Elmira, the New-Jersey State Reformatory buildings at Rahway, and the Eastern New-York Reformatory buildings, near Ellenville, which is now in course of construction. He designed buildings for the Rochester University, the Rochester Theological Seminary, Cornell University, and the University of Virginia.

Mr. Thomas has designed over 150 churches, among them being Dr. MacArthur's church, in West Fifty-seventh Street; The Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue; the New-York Presbyterian Church, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; the Marcy Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn; St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in St. John's Place, Brooklyn; the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., and the Willard Asylum, on Seneca Lake.

"BILL NYE" STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

The Humorist's Physician Says There Is No Hope of Recovery.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 19.—Edgar W. Nye ("Bill Nye") was stricken with paralysis at his home, at Buck Shoals, eight miles from Asheville, last night.

A report from the bedside of the humorist to-night says that he is sinking. Mr. Nye's physician says his patient's condition is such that he may live a few weeks or he may die at almost any hour. No hope can be entertained that he will survive long.

His daughters, Misses Minnie and Bessie Nye, who have been at school in Washington, D. C., reached here to-day and left for their father's bedside to-night.

Ice Yachting on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The finest sport of the season was enjoyed by the ice yachtsmen at Roosevelt's Point to-day. There was a stiff southeast breeze which at intervals became half a gale, and sent the boats skimming along with one runner high in the air. Thomas Newbold, was out with the Blizzard and Commodore Rogers with the Blitzen. The latter had a tilt with the Northern Star, in which glory was divided. Coming down the river after the race, Mr. Rogers was enveloped in a flurry of snow, and narrowly escaped a bad accident on account of the Blitzen running in a crack. His boat was damaged some, but not seriously. He escaped without injury.

Mr. Rogers's little son, Master E. P. Rogers, gave his father several exciting brushes in a fourth-class boat, built for him, the former sailing the Ariel. The boy is developing rare qualities as a sailor. There are so many cracks in the ice, it is doubtful if the championship pennant race can be sailed. The Carthage Landing Club has sent in a challenge. If the weather holds cold, and the western storm does not put a stop to ice-boating, a race for a club pennant between Hudson River boats will be sailed to-morrow.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL

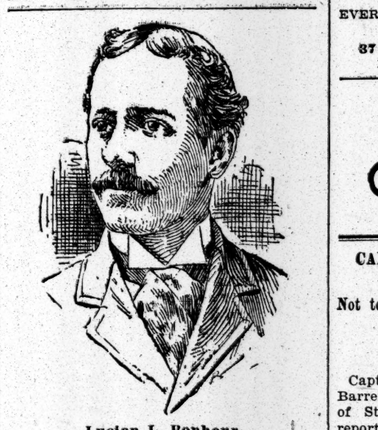
Indications Are that Receipts Will Be Larger than Ever.

THE GOVERNOR TO LEAD THE MARCH

A Terpsichorean Fantasia, "The Battle of the Flowers," to be Executed by Twenty-four Maidens.

The foremost event among the Hebrews of the metropolis, the annual Hebrew Charity Ball, will take place next Wednesday, Feb. 26, at the Carnegie Music Hall, under the auspices of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home. The net proceeds accruing from the enterprise will go to the treasury of that worthy non-sectarian charitable institution, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids. This asylum for incurable patients is maintained solely by the Hebrews of New-York and has an enviable reputation, both for exemplary management and for the superiority of its medical staff.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League is one of the latest acquisitions of the home, and is a potent factor in the contributing forces to its treasury. This valuable auxiliary to the society which supports the institution was incorporated last year, and at that time conducted for the first time



Lucien L. Bonheur.
President of Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home.

the annual charity ball for the benefit of the Montefiore Home. It proved to be one of the most successful affairs in the annals of local Hebrew charities, it having yielded a net profit of $10,088.12, which amount materially strengthened the treasury in the conduct of the home for the last twelve months.

As a result the management of the present season's ball, was forced upon the league by the overwhelming requests from all parties having the welfare of the Montefiore Home at heart. From a social standpoint, its success was also unqualified, and when it was finally announced that the second annual charity ball of the league was to take place Feb. 26 there was a rush for admission tickets and the securing of boxes.

From the receipts in the hands of Treasurer James Loeb of the league, from the sale so far of boxes and tickets, the projectors of the affair are confident that there will be netted a sum this year considerably larger than that which resulted from last year's ball, as almost all of the boxes have already been disposed of. The sale of general tickets is also much larger than it was last year a week before the ball took place.

Those having purchased boxes are: F. Sulzberger, H. Guggenheim, Louis Stern, George A. Kessler, Leopold Stern, Louis Gans, B. J. Ludwig, Selmar Hess, Samuel Sachs, Eugene Arnstein, Mrs. Simon Borg, Mr. Burkhart, I. Blumenthal, Nathan Ottinger, V. Henry Rothschild, L. Lewisohn, Michael Friedsam, H. Weinberg, Samuel Untermeyer, Jacob H. Schiff, S. Loeb, Mr. Oppenheimer, Leon Hirsch, M. W. Mendel, S. M. Schafer, Charles Lewis, and Julian G. Barnard.

The list of patrons and patronesses includes about 500 of New-York's best-known men and women, among them Gov. Levi P. Morton, Mayor W. L. Strong, ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor H. J. Grant, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the Hon. Cornelius Van Cott, the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, and Theodore Roosevelt.

The officers of the league are: President—Lucien L. Bonheur; Vice President—Miss Gertrude Hess; Treasurer—James Loeb; Honorary Secretary—Miss Amelia Simon; Chairman Executive Board—Leon Hirsch. These, in conjunction with a complete corps of committees, have the details of the ball in charge. In addition, there is an Advisory Committee, which is rendering valuable services. It is composed of B. J. Ludwig, Chairman; Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Michael Friedsam, Selmar Hess, V. Henry Rothschild, Samuel Sachs, and Samuel Untermeyer.

The popularity and success of the league are largely attributable to the many interesting novelties invariably presented at its entertainments. President Bonheur and some of his associates are extremely prolific in creating features that never fail to please. On this occasion a new terpsichorean fantasia entitled "The Battle of the Flowers" will be presented. Twenty-four misses of the league have been diligently rehearsing under Prof. Carl Marwig, and it is predicted that this spectacular dance will be a great success. Mrs. Carl Marwig will be the première.

Gov. Morton is expected to lead the grand march, and Mayor Strong will occupy the second position in the march. The promenade music will be furnished by the Russian Band, under the directorship of Prof. Leo Sommers, and the dance music by an orchestra of forty-five musicians, under the conductorship of Charles' J. Schwab. There will be no charge in the cloakrooms, and a ticket entitles the purchaser to all the privileges without additional cost.

J. G. Matthias Drowned While Skating

WEST BRIGHTON, S. I., Feb. 19.—Jacob G. Matthias, seventeen years old, was drowned while skating on Brook's Pond near here, last night. There was a large crowd on the pond and the ice was in a safe condition, except in some portions where it had been cut and where there were springs.

Matthias and his brother Charles and Miss Lena Yeager were skating with clasped hands when they, in the dark, skated over one of the dangerous places and the ice gave away, precipitating them all into the water. A score of the other skaters went to the assistance of the unfortunate trio, and soon rescued the young woman and Charles Matthias, but Jacob had disappeared under the ice.

The members of Wyandotte Hook and Ladder Company took ladders and hooks, and after two hours of dragging, the body of the drowned lad was recovered and taken to the home of his widowed mother on Manor Road.

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SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

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EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

Sozodont

PURE AND FRAGRANT.

CAPT. JAMISON EXONERATED

Not to Blame for the Stranding of the St. Paul, the Local Inspectors Find.

Capt. Samuel G. Fairchild and Thomas H. Barrett of the local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels have completed their report on the stranding of the American Line St. Paul. The report says:

"We find that Capt. Jamison was not unskillful in the navigation of his ship or negligent of his duty, and we are satisfied that he was taking every precaution that his long experience and successful career as a shipmaster suggested to be necessary to guard against accident or collisions that would endanger the lives entrusted to his care, or that would result in injury to her cargo, and he is exonerated from all blame in connection with the stranding of the steamship St. Paul."

The report will be forwarded to Supervising Inspector General Dumont at Washington, for approval.

ST. PAUL WILL SAIL WEDNESDAY.

She Was Practically Uninjured by Grounding Off Long Branch.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 19.—The American Line steamship St. Paul, now in dry dock at Newport News, will leave that port on Sunday next for New-York, and will sail for Southampton on Wednesday, the 26th inst., resuming her regular place in the service. This information was given by Mr. Hardy, Secretary to General Manager Higbee, at the company's office to-day.

Regarding the steamer's injuries by her remarkable experience on the Long Branch beach, Mr. Hardy said:

"After a thorough examination of the St. Paul it has been found that she sustained no material damage. Two of her keel plates had small dents in them, which I understand can be straightened out without taking out the plates. The story about her machinery being out of line is all wrong. Every bolt, pin, bar, and rivet in the machinery has been carefully examined and tested; her engines are in as good condition as they were on the day she started on her maiden voyage.

"The action of the water while she was lying on the bar foced large quantities of sand into her engines, but this was easily cleaned out, and to-day everything is spick and span."

BANK CLERKS BOWLING GAMES

Importers and Traders' Team Win Two Games Easily.

The Importers and Traders' Bank bowling team won two out of the three games played at the Bank Clerks' tournament last night.

In the first game the Mercantile Bank polished off the Union Square Bank in rare fashion, having 104 pins to spare. It was a forlorn hope when the Union Square tackled the Importers, and at no stage of the game had they any chance of winning, and only rolled the moderate figure of 707, to 777 for the Importers. The Mercantile bowlers were highly elated at their early victory, but a good deal of their screwed-up courage evaporated when they encountered the Importers in the final match of the night. The latter won with the splendid figure of 885, the second best record of the tournament.

The following is the score by games:

FIRST GAME.

UNION SQUARE B. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MERCANTILE B. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Endlich	2	3	142	Wright	3	3	167
Falley	2	5	162	Cummings	3	2	156
Decker	1	3	115	Grant	2	6	134
Pickard	0	3	94	Cooper	3	1	141
Trund	3	3	149	Miller	3	3	156
Total	7	16	648	Total	14	15	754

FRAMES.

Mercantile B.	63	137	222	309	375	434	518	595	687	754
U. S. Bank	52	107	182	250	323	384	437	505	576	648

SECOND GAME.

UNION SQUARE BANK. Name.	St.	Sp.	Score	IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK. Name.	St.	Sp.	Score
Endlich	2	5	164	Spencer	4	3	177
Talley	2	4	141	Haines	4	2	159
Decker	3	0	114	Benn	3	5	164
Pickard	3	1	114	Lupton	1	1	136
Treund	1	3	174	Paynter	3	3	141
Total	11	18	707	Total	15	17	777

FRAMES.

Importers	73	159	231	311	384	461	537	611	702	777
Union Square	72	142	200	259	336	420	517	588	624	707

THIRD GAME.

MERCANTILE BANK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	IMP. AND TRADERS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wright	3	3	149	Spencer	5	4	209
Cummings	3	3	145	Haines	3	5	180
Grant	1	4	134	Benn	2	5	155
Cooper	3	3	152	Lupton	3	4	163
Miller	2	5	157	Paynter	4	3	178
Total	12	18	737	Total	17	21	885

FRAMES.

Importers	103	179	284	402	501	583	658	741	807	885
Mercantile	97	183	249	332	386	435	521	612	685	737

Scorer, A. D. Wimpers; Umpire, H. C. Grant.

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MR. SCHEELE'S ANALYSIS

His Report Respecting the Shoes o the Fitzgerald Brothers.

HUMAN BLOOD ON ONE PAIR, HE SAYS

Knew Scrapings He Examined Came from Footgear of a Youth the Police Charged with the Eglau Murder.

"Blood was on Willie's shoes; there was none on James's," was yesterday the expert verdict of Walter T. Scheele, who recently kept a drug store in Whitehall Street and is now installed as a chemist at 76 Elm Street, opposite the Criminal Court Building.

The "Willie" and "James" he referred to are the Fitzgerald brothers, accused by the police of the murder of Maximilian Eglau at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes on Feb. 10.

The materials for analysis were received by Mr. Scheele Tuesday morning. That night he announced the result of his researches, which, he said, were conducted at Bay Ridge. The analyses, or rather the microscopical examinations, comprehended not only scrapings from the shoes of the Fitzgerald brothers, but the round cuffs and handkerchief "found" in the coal bin at the Deaf-Mute Institution by Joseph Amesbury, the watchman, and scrapings from the floor of the clay modeling and painting rooms, where the struggle between Eglau and his slayer took place.

In regard to the scrapings from the boys' shoes, their history is not unimportant. Coroner Fitzpatrick says that he called the attention of Acting Captain Casey to the importance of such action on the day following the murder. Acting Captain Casey insists that he needed no prompting, and took this detective precaution of his own volition when he had Eck, Pfandler, and Wolfe under arrest. Scrapings from their shoes were put in separate envelopes bearing the name of the boy whose footgear was examined, and the envelopes were sealed.

When the cuffs and the pistol were discovered to have been the property of the Fitzgeralds, the brothers were taken from their home and escorted to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House. This was on Tuesday, Feb. 11. That evening dinner was served to the boys in the matron's room. While they were eating two warmen examined their shoes and scraped off particles that suggested blood. Whatever was scraped off was hardened, as a statement in a newspaper makes it appear. The scrapings were put in envelopes, marked "James Fitzgerald" and "William Fitzgerald."

Acting Captain Casey admitted last night that neither he nor the ward men learned whether the shoes of the Fitzgeralds were those they wore on the day of the murder and in which they traveled home to tell their mother that in school hours they were informed that the old drawing master had been taken sick. The parents of the boys would not last night admit or deny that William on the day of the murder wore a pair of patent leather shoes, while on the day of his first arrest he wore shoes of ordinary leather.

Chief Detective O'Brien's agent, Detective Price, came into possession of the five envelopes and retained them without submitting the contents for analysis until the morning of Feb. 18, when he gave Scheele the envelopes marked with the names of the Fitzgerald brothers, retaining for reasons not explained the other three.

He therefore had these envelopes when Eck, Pfandler, and Wolfe were incarcerated in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station house, and when they were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, and also while the Fitzgerald brothers were in custody and under examination before Magistrate Kudlich, when they were rearrested and held by Judge McMahon, and when the attempt was made to have the Fitzgeralds indicted by the Grand Jury. It is a fair inference that the shoe scrapings were reserved to clinch the police case in case the boys were indicted, or as a last resort in case they slipped through the fingers of the police.

It is true that the envelopes were offered to Chemist Martin of the Board of Health, and to his successor, Chemist Lederle, but both declined to begin analyses, on the plea that such analyses, to be properly conducted, would require much time and a well-equipped laboratory, and that the laboratory of the Health Department was employed to its full capacity with the regular official tests of water, milk, &c.

So to Mr. Scheele were given the scrapings of the footgear of the Fitzgerald boys Tuesday. He was already provided with scrapings of blood from the floor where Eglau was found dead, and from a line of blood marks beyond the first modeling tables, which formed the inclosure in which Eglau's struggle for life was had. This is what Mr. Scheele so promptly reported Tuesday night, less than nine hours after he received the envelopes from Detective Price:

"I examined the scrapings from James's shoes and found no trace of blood. I examined the scrapings from Willie's shoes and found blood—human blood. The scrapings from the floor where Eglau lay gave me anaemic blood, blood with an excess of white corpuscles. The blood from Willie's shoes and this blood were identical. It was the same blood, that of an anaemic person. The scrapings taken beyond the first modeling tables gave blood that was not anaemic. I also examined the Fitzgerald boy's cuffs. There was blood on them, and a pigment which gave a stain."

"Then," asked the reporter, "you knew when you were examining the scrapings from William Fitzgerald's shoes that they were from the shoes of the boy charged by the police with the murder of Eglau?"

"Certainly. His name was written on the envelope."

"Did you ever say that the blood was smeared on when it was not coagulated?"

"I did not. Such a story is a creation of a reporter's fancy."

"Have you made your report to the authorities?"

"Not yet. I may do so to-morrow."

"Marvelous!" said one of the most prominent experts in medical jurisprudence last evening. "So Chemist Scheele has within a few hours done what appears to be impossible to men of the status of Dean Chandler and Prof. Doremus. I always have understood and maintained that with dried blood to work with it is almost impossible, with the most exhaustive invest

RAILROAD BILLS TAKEN UP

The Husted Measure Will Be Amended in the House.

HEARINGS ON THE SPRINGWELTER BILL

Representatives of the Railroads Say the Canals Are Not Discriminated Against and that the Rates Are Not Unjust.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Husted bill, amending Section 59 of the Railroad law, requiring that street railroad extensions in cities must be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, will be amended in the Assembly Railroad Committee, said Assemblyman Husted to-day.

The bill is the same as Senator Brackett's, which was reported favorably in the Senate to-day without amendment.

The amendments which are inserted in the section, and the sentences which are changed, read as follows:

Nor shall any street surface railroad corporation, heretofore or hereafter formed under the laws of this State, extend its road or construct a branch thereof in a city, or from one city to another city, or to a city from any point on its road until such corporation shall cause a copy of the statement required by Section 90 of the Railroad Law to be published in one or more newspapers in each city in or to which such road, extension, or branch is proposed to be constructed, at least once a week for three successive weeks, and shall file satisfactory proof thereof with the Board of Railroad Commissioners, nor until the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall certify that the foregoing conditions in respect of such extensions or branches have been complied with, and also that public convenience and necessity require the construction of the extension or extensions, branches, or branch, in whole or in part, as proposed in such statement.

If a certificate is refused in whole or in part no further proceedings shall be had before said board but the application may be renewed after one year from the date of such refusal. After a refusal to grant such certificate in whole or in part, the board shall certify a copy of all maps and papers on file in its office relating thereto, and on the finding of the board when so requested by the directors aforesaid. Such directors may thereupon present the same to an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the department within which said road, extensions, or branches are proposed in whole or in part to be constructed, and said Appellate Division shall have power, in its discretion, to order said board, for reasons stated, to issue said certificate for the whole or any part of the proposed road, extension, or branches, to which said board has refused to issue a certificate and it shall be issued accordingly.

The provisions of this section as to the construction of any extension or branch of any railroad from one city to another city, or from any point on any railroad to any city as hereinbefore provided, shall apply to the construction of any such extensions or branches not completed on the first day of January, 1896. The provisions of this section as to the construction of extensions or branches of a street surface railroad in cities shall not apply to the construction of any extensions or branches of street surface railroads in cities contained in any statement or certificate filed pursuant to Section 90 of the Railroad law prior to the first day of January, 1896; nor shall the provisions of this section apply to the construction of any extensions or branches contained in such statement or certificate which has been or shall be filed subsequent to Jan. 1, 1896, of any street surface railroad company operating a railroad prior to that date in any city having a population exceeding 1,500,000.

Lewis E. Carr and Hamilton Harris, representing the steam railroads of the State, were before the Canal Committee of the Assembly this afternoon in opposition to the bill of Mr. Springweller prohibiting railroads from discriminating against the canals of the State in rates.

Mr. Harris, the first speaker, opposed the bill because of its injustice, as he claimed. The railroads would be decidedly legislated against, he said, and he pleaded with the committee to allow the bill to die.

Lewis E. Carr said the bill was not a practical one. The cheapness in transportation was to be considered, it was unjust, because, no matter what happened, the canals could not transport merchandise so cheaply as could the railroads. The people had appreciated that the canals were not up to date by passing a proposition to improve the canals. They knew that the canals could not transport material so cheaply as the railroads.

Another thing that was to be considered was the fact that the canals were open but for half a year, and if the people passed such a bill as this it would prohibit the roads from giving a good rate for a full year. People would want to ship via the canal in the Summer and via the railroads in the Winter, and yet the railroads could not get a higher price from people who wished to take advantage of the two manners of shipment. If a higher price were charged by railroads for Winter shipments it would be discrimination and against the terms of the bill. Winter shipments cost the railroads more than Summer work, and yet by the bill the roads were cut off from getting a living price. The railroads were not antagonistic to the canals, and the members of the committee had no reason for acting against the railroads. The success of the City of New-York was due to the railroads and not to the canals, and the committee should take into consideration that the railroads were improving the condition of the people and they ought not to be throttled.

Capt. W. C. Clark of Constantia asked Mr. Carr if the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company did not charge $1 more for coal at Saratoga than it did for fuel sold at Fort Edward.

Mr. Carr said he did not know, and Capt. Clark made the statement that the road did discriminate in the price of fuel, and the bill was intended to prevent such action.

Mr. Carr was also asked by E. E. Cross of Poughkeepsie why it was that the railroads charged one price for a short route and a cheaper price for a through freight service.

The answer was that the wear and tear upon the engine and the cost of coal in starting and stopping made up the extra rate charged.

The statements of Mr. Carr were denied by Capt. Melville Depuy of New-York City. The railroads were discriminating against the canals, and had been doing so for years, he said.

N. G. Spaulding, representing the Farmers' League, spoke in opposition to the rates charged by railroads, and in favor of the bill. The system of charges now in vogue by the railroads was altogether wrong. What the farmers demanded was a change. It was possible now for railroads to charge 40 cents to transfer a barrel of flour from Albany to Schodack, while Boston merchants secure the transportation of flour between Minneapolis and Boston at 10 cents a barrel.

Assemblyman Springweiler made a short speech in favor of the bill, and the hearing closed.

The Senate Railroads Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill prohibiting, without the consent of a majority of property owners, the construction of railroads on Vernon Avenue, New-York Avenue, and Leonard, Monroe, Macon, Woodbine, Dean, Kosciusko, Hart, and Pulaski Streets, in Brooklyn.

The Senate Committee on Railroads will next Wednesday give hearings on Senator Coffey's bills providing for five-cent fares and transfers on railroads in Brooklyn; Senator Coffey's bill regulating the use of railroads on Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn; Mr. De Graw's, prohibiting railroads on Rutledge Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mr. Waldo's, prohibiting railroads on Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Argument Before a Committee on Compulsory Vaccination.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—To vaccinate school children or not to vaccinate them was discussed before the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon. A bill which proposes a repeal of the existing law compelling vaccination is that of Assemblyman Forrester, who was on hand to speak for it. He said that, while he was not a physician, he thought he was qualified to state that his bill ought to pass the Legislature of the State of New-York. It had come under his personal observation that young men calling themselves physicians had called families up in the middle of the night, and under the argument that they had been sent to the houses by the Board of Health, had insisted upon vaccinating the children members of the family. It was time that this thing was stopped.

Albert R. Moore of Brooklyn, representing the Board of Health of that city, spoke against the bill. It was but right that small-pox, which destroyed so many of its victims, should be stamped out by preventing it with vaccination. It was a practice that had saved many lives. Not only should the law be kept upon the statute books, but the practice of vaccination should be encouraged. The practice was a part of the civilization of the community. The question for the committee to consider was whether or not small-pox was contagious. There was but little doubt of this, however, and to repeal the law would mean to do an injustice to thousands of children in the State.

The bill was advocated by Dr. Foote of Brooklyn. He said that the practice was barbarous, and was not calculated to do a great deal of good. There were many cases wherein it had worked a great injustice. It acted against the poor man, who was compelled in many cases either to allow his children to be operated upon by a young and inexperienced doctor, or to go to a doctor who would charge possibly an unreasonable price for the operation of vaccination.

Dr. Leverson, and Drs. F. A. Jewett and Raymond of Brooklyn favored the bill in short speeches, citing cases where vaccination had resulted seriously, and condemning the action of lawmakers who had placed the law upon the statute books.

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SHELLFISHING FRANCHISES.

A Report on the Affairs of the Late Secretary of the Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission to-day submitted to the Assembly a special report in compliance with a resolution offered by Mr. Carlisle relative to lands under water belonging to the State that have been sold or leased for shellfish cultivation. The report states:

The records of this office show that 1,088 franchises for shellfish cultivation have been granted. Collectively, they convey 16,455 acres to 854 individuals and firms. The whole territory, therefore, sold and leased embraces 17,691 acres. About 150 applications for leases for oyster lands have been filed with the present commission, none of which has been finally passed upon, owing to uncompleted surveys and imperfect descriptions of the lands applied for.

Comparing the late Secretary's account of franchises and leases sold with the record of these transactions obtained from the office of the Shellfish Commissioner in New-York, there are found thirty-four franchises and three leases that are not included in the account, and which show receipts amounting to $3,406. No part of this amount has been returned to the State as yet. The shellfish account shows: Amount due the State from the late Secretary, $3,406; amount due from the Matinnicock Oyster Company, $2,145; amount due from David Decker, (Lease No. 12,) $120; total, $5,671.

The amount due the State on this account at the date of the organization of the present commission was $6,491.

In regard to the amount due the State from the late Secretary on account of receipts for oyster franchises, it is alleged by the late Secretary that the persons to whom those franchises that do not appear in his account were issued, having ascertained that the lands which they had bought were worthless for shellfish cultivation, refused to accept and pay for the deeds, and therefore the money was not received by him.

The statement that these deeds were not delivered is partially corroborated by the finding of several of them among the papers received from the New-York office.

Every effort is being made by this commission to effect a full settlement with the late Secretary and secure the return to the State of all moneys due on this account, and also to compel liquidation on the part of such other persons as the commission's investigations shall show to be indebted to the State.

The report was ordered printed.

MR. AUSTIN EXPLAINS.

Thinks His Meter Inspector and Kiosk Bills Should Be Killed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The following statement was made to a United Press representative by Assemblyman Austin, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Cities Committee:

I introduced Assembly bill No. 755, relative to the appointment of temporary assistants by the Inspector of Gas Meters, and Bill 674, authorizing the construction of Kiosks in the city of New-York by request, and with the distinct understanding that I should not be committed in their favor, but should be at liberty to repudiate them before the committee and House. Both bills have aroused so much comment that I deem it proper, not only in justice to myself, but to the people I represent, to depart from the usual rule and announce my position in regard to these bills at the present time, instead of waiting until they are called up in committee. Had I known all the facts connected with bill 755 that I know now the bill would never have been introduced by me, and I now repudiate it in toto.

As to bill No. 674, I was assured that it only provided for the erection of structures similar to those which are to be found in several of the large European cities, and that the bill in its general features would have the approval of the city authorities. The bill, however, has several features so objectionable that it cannot fail to meet and adverse fate. Personally I am unalterably opposed to it. I will never favor any legislation that will so materially interfere with the business of those who will be most affected by the sale of various articles contemplated by this bill. I refer especially to newsdealers. In most cases their living is already sufficiently precarious. This feature alone should kill the bill.

The bills will probably be killed in committee.

HOT WORDS AT A HEARING.

Anthony Comstock and Dr. Leverson Indulge in Personalities.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The anti-tights and living picture bill of Senator Mullin caused a lively discussion and exchange of personalities between Anthony Comstock, agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and Dr. Leverson of Port Richmond, S. I., this afternoon before the Senate Committee on Codes.

Dr. Leverson said: "The enactment of this bill would give the agents of Mr. Comstock an unexampled opportunity for blackmail. Agents of his society have already been proved guilty of blackmail."

Dr. Leverson continued with an argument against the bill, saying that a well-regulated study of the nude was a necessary part of education.

Mr. Comstock, when his turn came, said: "I want to ask that man a question," referring to Dr. Leverson. "When were any of our agents convicted of blackmail?"

"I did not say convicted," answered Dr. Leverson. "I said proved guilty."

"That is not true," replied Mr. Comstock.

"It is true," Dr. Leverson rejoined. "Before the Lexow Committee there were several cases of blackmail proved."

"I charge you," answered Mr. Comstock, "with a willful misstatement, a false statement knowingly made. I was the only agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice sworn before that committee."

"If you were the only one sworn, then I say that your blackmailing was proved," retorted Dr. Leverson.

"Order! order!" said Senator Malby, who was in the chair. "You must not indulge in personalities."

"I want to tell this committee," said Dr. Leverson, "that this man Comstock has never earned an honest dollar in his life, and is the biggest blackmailer in New-York City."

The gavel of Senator Malby stopped any further recriminations.

Mr. Comstock continued his argument for the bill, advocating its passage for the protection of the morals of youth.

Dr. Foote of New-York City argued against the bill, saying: "Such a bill is all foolishness." He insisted that the beauties of art and nature were educational, and not injurious to morals.

Mr. Comstock told the committee that Dr. Foote and his father were always opposed to laws which sought to suppress vice. "The father of Dr. Foote is now in prison for a violation of the United States laws in sending obscene pictures through the mails."

No action was taken on the bill.

ALBANY POLICE BILL TROUBLES.

Typographical Errors Which Radically Changed Legislation.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., the political boss of Albany, came in for considerable attention in both branches of the Legislature to-day. Senator Grady, in the upper house, when the Nussbaum Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill came up on general orders, charged that the bill was drawn by a politician, and not by a statesman, and that it was simply designed to throw the police force of Albany into the hands of "Boss" Barnes. The bill places the appointment of the four Police Commissioners with the Common Council, taking the power of naming them from the Mayor. Senator Pavey gave notice that he would offer an amendment when the bill came up on third reading. This amendment will be in conformity with the provisions governing the naming of Police Commissioners in New-York City, by placing the power to nominate bi-partisan Commissioners in the Mayor of the city.

In the Assembly, Assemblyman Butts, voicing the sentiments of John E. Milholland, wanted Mr. Barnes brought before the bar of the House because of certain statements made in The Albany Journal regarding a typographical error made in the Albany Police bill. This error, had it not been discovered, would have destroyed one of the principal features of the bill, and would have legislated out of office the senior Police Captain, whom it is intended to retain in the reorganization of the force.

Mr. Butts made a speech denouncing The Journal, and the proprietor as an unjust politician.

Mr. Sanger said that it was hard to follow the Democratic Party. Senator Hill, in the United States Senate, had told his colleagues to pay no attention to adverse newspaper criticism, and now Mr. Butts, because he had been criticised in The Journal, was trying to be revenged upon the proprietor of that paper. Mr. Sanger moved that the Butts resolution for investigation be made a special order for Monday night.

Mr. Stanchfield said it was only last year that Mr. Sanger himself was following the Democrats upon many measures, and was not entirely competent to talk as he had.

A point of order was made by Mr. O'Grady that an amendment for an investigation could not be made to a resolution to commit a bill.

The Chair held the point well taken, and decided to allow Mr. Butts to introduce later his resolution calling for an investigation of the charges contained in The Albany Journal. Mr. Sanger withdrew his motion making the Butts motion for investigation a special order for Monday night.

The Albany Police bill was then, on suggestion of Mr. O'Grady, recommitted to the Cities Committee in accordance with the Scherer resolution.

Mr. Butts then renewed his request for an investigation of the charges made in The Albany Journal by offering a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to thoroughly investigate the charges.

Mr. O'Grady offered an amendment providing that the Printing Committee investigate the charges. A roll call was demanded by Mr. Butts.

The amendment of Mr. O'Grady was adopted by a vote of 73 to 87, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The bill of Mr. Nixon amending the consolidated school law was made a special order for to-morrow at noon.

Mr. Stanchfield's bill providing that the Appellate Court may set aside the verdict of a jury which has been unduly influenced by the Court, was passed, as was Mr. Downs's, providing that in the failure of the officers named to hold a sale to appear, the sale may be postponed in a foreclosure proceeding.

PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYES.

Builders Secure Concessions in the Gledhill Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—A delegation of New-York builders, consisting of Messrs. Andrew J. Robinson, John Snaith and Otto Eidlitz, came to Albany to-day to oppose the bill of Assemblyman Gledhill, which seeks to afford protection against injury or death to persons employed on buildings in the course of construction in the cities of this State. The bill came up for consideration before the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries this afternoon.

The New-York builders objected to the bill because of its general character; that it did not specify the different classes of contractors, nor the liability of one contractor to suffer from the neglect of another contractor engaged on the work but in a different line of trade.

Assemblyman Gledhill promised to amend the bill in these particulars, so that it would harmonize all differences. The bill in this form, the builders said, would not be opposed by them. It will come up before the same committee in its amended form next week. The gentlemen also found that there was another measure covering the same ground as the Gledhill bill, but more general in its character, in the Judiciary Committee. This will come up for consideration to-morrow, and efforts will be made to have it conform with the Gledhill measure.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A New Electric Power Company for the St. Lawrence—Railroad Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—In the Senate to-day Senator Malby introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company, with Michael H. Flaherty, H. H. Warren, Charles A. Kellogg, Charles B. Higgins, and Albion Mann as incorporators and Trustees for the first year. The company is to construct a canal from the St. Lawrence River to the Grasse River, in Massena and Louisville towns, St. Lawrence County, to develop power and to furnish hydraulic and electrical power. The capital stock is to be $200,000, divided into one-hundred-dollar shares. Other bills introduced were:

Mr. Pavey—Authorizing New-York City to issue $250,000 worth of consolidated bonds, and empowering the police to erect and maintain electrical conductors for a police signal system, including street boxes and booths, and telephones.

Mr. Wieman—Making the Brooklyn police laws relative to grades and promotions apply to bridgekeepers, and fixing the salaries of policemen who are patrolmen and bridgekeepers as follows: First grade, $1,200 per annum; second grade, $900, and third grade, $800.

Mr. Wieman—Applying to trust companies the banking law relative to assessments and taxation of stockholders.

Mr. Siebert—Requiring managers of theatres to place in their newspaper advertisements the location of establishments, time of commencement of performance, and prices of admission, and prohibiting any person selling tickets to theatres or places of amusement at an advance of advertised rates. Violation is made a misdemeanor.

Mr. Burns—Fixing the salary of the stenographer of the Grand Jury of Westchester County at $1,200 per annum.

Mr. Wray—Allowing the transfer of jurors from one court to another of the trial terms of the Supreme Court in any county.

Among the bills introduced in the House were these:

Mr. Austin—Providing that Riverside Park, in New-York City, be enlarged by including land bounded by One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Claremont Avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Riverside Avenue, and Claremont Place.

Mr. Hughes—Providing for the payment to Brooklyn City Justices of the Peace of the Second and Third Districts a sum of money equal to the salary they would have been entitled to but for the abridgment of the Constitution.

Mr. Stahl—Authorizing the Mayor of Long Island City to defend suits brought against his office.

Mr. Wilson—Compelling assessments upon banking corporations to be made by deducting personal property of the bank which is exempt from taxation.

Mr. Stahl—Providing for the revision of water rates and rents in Long Island City.

Mr. Guider—Prohibiting the erection in Brooklyn, without the permission of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, of a building upon a lot where there is another building, and providing for proper air space between buildings.

Mr. Husted—Providing a stenographer for and defining the duties of the Sheriff of Westchester County.

Mr. Wagstaff—Providing that in special proceedings a court of record may award as costs a sum of 5 per cent. upon the sum recovered by either party.

Mr. Austin—Providing that the New-York City Commissioners of Public Works may expend $1,000,000 in laying additional water mains.

Mr. Nixon—Compelling surface roads to adopt suitable fenders before Sept. 1, 1896.

Mr. Audett—Providing that honorably discharged veterans shall not be compelled to pay a peddler's license.

Mr. Eldridge—Providing for the publication of certifications of contracts under the nine-million-dollar appropriation for the improvement of the canal system.

Mr. Stahl—Providing for a Deputy Treasurer of Long Island City at a salary of $2,000.

Mr. Hoffman—Amending the code of civil procedure with reference to causes of action against persons removing from the State.

Mr. Murphy—Providing that Trustees of foreign fire insurance tax in New-York City shall not show partiality in distributing the money derived from the tax.

Mr. Stahl—Limiting water rents in Long Island City on vacant lots.

Mr. French—Providing that fines in New-York City courts paid before committal must be deposited with the Controller within forty-eight hours.

Mr. Bondy—Compelling railroads to provide for the maintenance of employes who have been injured on railroads.

The bill compels railroads to tax their dividends in order that the purpose of the bill be brought about, and to use the proceeds to support widows and children of men killed upon the road.

Just Now

When inferior, low grade alum baking powders are being urged upon the public, it is well to remember that alum is unwholesome; its use in bread making is prohibited in some countries and baking powders made with alum are required in some States to be so branded.

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St. Luke's Hospital Bill Delayed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Ford's bill to confirm the title of St. Luke's Hospital to certain lands in the City of New-York by consenting to, ratifying, validating, and confirming certain deeds made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York and certain deeds made by the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, went through the form of third reading in the Senate to-day. Then it was discovered, that the bill had not been on the files a sufficient length of time, and the vote by which it was passed was reconsidered, and the bill will have to come up again, probably Thursday, when it will be passed.

Game Law Amendments.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Senate Committee on Fisheries, Game and Forest has agreed to report favorably Senator Guy's bill amending the fish law where it applies to the waters of the Thousand Islands. The bill also makes a close season for black or Oswego bass in Schroon Lake, the close season being similar to that of Lake George.

There will be a hearing for the opposition of the Malby amendments to the deer laws before the Fisheries, Game and Forest Committee of the Senate on March 5.

A Place for an Indian.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Gov. Morton sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of King Tallchief, a Seneca Indian of Versailles, Cattaraugus County, to be a manager of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children in place of Nathaniel Kennedy, deceased.

The Westchester Court Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Senate Judiciary Committee will report favorably Senator Burns's bill establishing the Twelfth Judicial District of New-York City for that portion of Westchester County annexed to the metropolis last year.

Final Ballot Law Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—There will be a final hearing to-morrow afternoon before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the amendments to the ballot reform law.

She Had Been Sixteen Too Often.

Harry Cohen, twenty-three, of 80 East Third Street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with abducting Regina Flaster, who left her home, at 316 East Houston Street, two weeks ago. The arrest was caused by the girl's mother, who said she was only sixteen years and two months old.

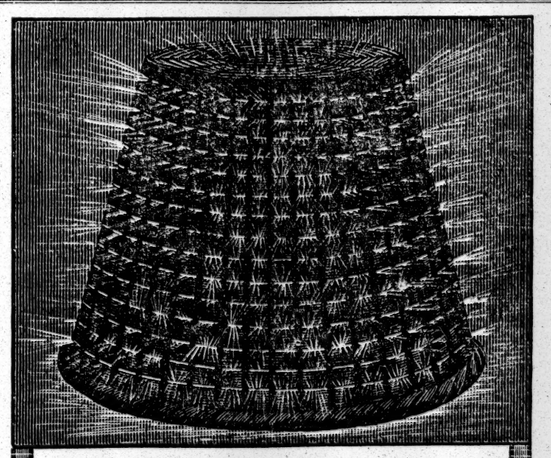
"I'm twenty-one, and can do what I please," said the girl. "I don't want to go with you. I want to marry Harry."

"Yes, and I want to marry her," said the young man.

"He shan't have her," said the mother, shaking her fist in the young man's face.

"I will marry him," said the girl. "I'm twenty-one and my mother says I'm sixteen, but I've been sixteen too often."

To settle the question of her age, the girl's brother was called. "How old are you?" asked the Magistrate. "Nearly seventeen," said the boy. Magistrate Flammer said he believed the girl was twenty-one years old and dismissed the case. The couple left right away to go to a rabbi to get married.



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TO SAVE THE PALISADES

Hearing Before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY PLEAD

Arguments by Commissioners Meany, Morse, and Croes and Congressman Fairchild—Feeling in the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A hearing was accorded to-day by the House Committee on Military Affairs to the New-York and New-Jersey Inter-State Commissioners for the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson. The members of the committee listened for two hours to statements and arguments in support of the Fairchild bill to authorize the acquisition by the United States of the Palisades for a military park.

The members of the committee occasionally interrupted the arguments by questions which served to indicate in a measure the feeling in the committee toward the proposition. While no hostility was manifested to the undertaking to preserve the Palisades, it was plain that there will not be prompt acceptance of the suggestion to take the Palisades for military uses.

There were present of the Inter-State Commission J. James R. Croes, Waldo G. Morse, and Enoch C. Bell, of New-York, and E. P. Meany, H. D. Winton, and C. B. Thurston of New-Jersey. Representative Fairchild was also present, and contributed some suggestions in favor of the park bill introduced by him.

Representative Stewart of New-Jersey introduced the members of the commission.

Gen. Meany made the first argument. He presented a book containing a copy of the bill just signed by Gov. Morton ceding the authority of the State of New-York over the lands to be acquired from New-York for the park, and promised that the State of New-Jersey would promptly pass a like bill, which Gov. Griggs had said he would approve.

Gen. Meany sketched the history of the undertaking, and gave an idea of the value of the property over which New-Jersey intended to yield jurisdiction.

Mr. Morse gave an interesting account of the incidents occurring in the territory intended to be used as a park, and which make it historically worth preserving to the generations to come.

"That millions of people have asked us to speak for them is not strange," Mr. Morse said. "From the earliest periods of American history, the Palisades of the Hudson have been a noted landmark. Early voyagers discovered in the cliffs an obvious resemblance to fortifications, and these ramparts of nature towering above the broad expanse of the Hudson River with its bordering eastern hills and Manhattan Island were named the Palisades.

"From the summits of the cliffs, toward the west, extends a table land, sparse of soil, strewn with primeval glacial boulders, and covered by the ragged forest, which stretches away toward the broad vale of the Hackensack and the picturesque hills of New-Jersey.

"During the colonial period, escaping serfs from the Dutch dominions crossed the river, and found refuge at the foot of the Palisades or passed over into the valley of the Hackensack to establish homes of freedom. Upon the summit of the cliffs during the Revolution stood Fort Lee, named for the eccentric Gen. Charles Lee.

"This strong redoubt, built upon the heights in 1776, remained of great strategic importance, and under the command of Gen. Nathaniel Greene checked the advance of the British forces upon New-Jersey. From its walls the Continental leaders overlooked the City of New-York, then in possession of British forces, and wished in vain that their guns might reach the enemy's stronghold.

"How different those conditions when the heaviest artillery failed to cover what would be one-half the effective range of the magnificent steel guns which from the heights could now sweep the entire area of New-York City!

"But Fort Lee could not be held, and the stanch little rampart was ere long saved from the attack of Cornwallis, with his 6,000 regulars, only by its abandonment. Beating a stealthy retreat upon the eve of the assault, the Continental troops escaped through the vale of the Hackensack and joined the forces of Washington.

"At Tappan, the northern extremity of the palisades, was Major André hanged as a spy, and about a quarter of a mile from that spot stand the Washington headquarters—a one-story stone building, erected in 1700, and situated near the old Washington Road from Sneeden's Landing, at the foot of the bluffs. These headquarters will no doubt in the future become objects of National interest.

"Then there is Closter Landing, where Gen. Earl Gray, on the night of Sept. 27, 1780, disembarked his dragoons, and, climbing the military road built by Lord Howe for his artillery, committed the foul crime known as the Hackensack Massacre.

"And here also, between Guttenberg and Shadyside, on the Palisades, at Bull's Ferry, occurred the fierce encounter in which Gen. Anthony Wayne attacked and captured the royalist block houses giving the name of Block House Point to the eminence upon the Palisades memorable for that victory.

"A little below Englewood, in 1776, Gen. Washington and his staff watched the fall of Fort Washington, two miles across the Hudson River, upon Manhattan Island, and sadly abandoned to the possession of the enemy the City of New-York.

"Such are a few of the military events and historic incidents connected with the Palisades. For such a region, rich in associations precious to every American heart, is it strange that the voices of great communities were raised when its scenery—most picturesque and charming of all upon the Atlantic seaboard, and rich in historic interest—was devoted to the destruction of dynamite, and its cliffs destined to become paving stones?

"The States of New-York and New-Jersey have done all in their power. They have freely devoted the riparian rights of the States and their lands under water; they have granted exemption from taxation, and have ceded exclusive jurisdiction over valuable territory to the United States.

"The State of New-York has been always liberal toward public enterprises. At an expense of millions she saved, and is preserving Niagara, and now she is saving hundreds of thousands of acres in the Adirondack Mountains, in order that the forests may be maintained, and the watercourses of her land and of the States surrounding may not become fitful torrents."

Mr. Morse said the State of New-Jersey could not expend the money required to take the property out of the reach of the vandals who were destroying its natural and attractive aspects, and New-York could not secure enough of the Palisades, if it was willing to purchase them, and so the subject was turned over to the Federal Government.

Having gone freely into the details to be overcome in securing the right to occupy the territory on the top of the Palisades, Mr. Morse spoke of the importance of obtaining the right to own and occupy the territory for a grand fortification.

Mr. Hull asked if the War Department had suggested that this was a desirable site to fortify, and was answered that it was not understood that the War Department had made any such recommendation.

To Mr. Washington, Mr. Morse said, in answer to inquiries, that there was no expectation that the water front would be valuable for income. The land under water was to be secured, because that would make it easier to obtain the uplands.

Mr. Morse expressed the belief that the lands for the park, varying from a few yards to three-quarters of a mile in width and twelve miles in length, could be purchased for less than the appropriation of $500,000 asked for in the bill.

Mr. Hull was desirous of knowing why, if the park was to be a military one, it was proposed to put it in the care of the Secretary of the Interior instead of the Secretary of War.

Col. McClellan was desirous of knowing if the original plan of the park was to serve as a fortification or merely to preserve the Palisades from destruction, and obtained a reply that led him to assume that the controlling idea with the commission was that the proposition to make a fortification and military post was the strongest one to urge.

Mr. Hull suggested that if the Palisades were regarded as a position desired to be fortified, the Government, in case of war, could take possession of them without hesitation. He suggested, rather than asserted, some opposition to the idea of Mr. Morse that elevated places are selected by preference for fortification, intimating that modern engineers sought for low positions for batteries in preference to high altitudes.

Mr. Hull also asked whether the Board of Fortifications had mentioned the Palisades as one of the positions which should be fortified as a defense of the coast. Mr. Morse said it had not.

Mr. Croes made an interesting presentation of the three points that the Palisades should be preserved for historical, educational, and military purposes. He urged the preservation of a geographical formation unique in the country and reproduced nowhere in the world.

He asserted that the real and important reason for acquiring the property was the necessity for establishing near New-York a fortification and military post, which would not only be a part of the defenses of the city and Nation, but a place where large bodies of troops could be concentrated. There is now no place of this description near New-York. There was such provision for Chicago, and it had proved its usefulness in a recent emergency.

Col. McClellan suggested that in such emergencies as those indicated, the National Guard of New-York had proved prompt and effective.

Mr. Croes declared, however, that he had the testimony of the General of the Army and the Inspector General, that there were officers in the army who had never seen a brigade in formation, and it was desirable that a place should be owned by the Government in which such reviews and manœuvres could be held, as would train the officers and men in the way in which the armies of other lands were instructed.

Mr. Fairchild, in closing the argument, said he would derive more pride from the passage of the bill, with which his name was connected, than he would obtain from the success of any other measure he had introduced.

In addition to the reasons which had been suggested, he advanced the one of regard for the preservation of scenic beauties enjoyed not only by New-York and New-Jersey, but by the whole world, and the gratification of that sound patriotism that seeks to preserve the monuments and memories of the struggle which made us a great Nation.

New-Jersey, in offering to surrender the jurisdiction to a great extent of water front, of itself valuable in case the Palisades were not to be preserved, had done her share toward making a success of the effort to convert the territory into a National park.

While the committee appears to be rather indifferent to the arguments advanced for the military occupation of the Palisades, it is probable that it will ask for advice from the War Department before taking final action.

It is possible that the committee may offer, in lieu of the bill as introduced, a measure providing for a park, but not for a military post or reservation for military purposes.

Several of the soldier members of the committee declared that an area twelve miles in length by three-quarters of a mile wide in the widest part would not answer the purposes of a drill ground for the manœuvres of large bodies of troops.

There is no lack of interest in the preservation of the cliffs, but strong reasons must be advanced to support the argument that the Palisades should be converted into a fortified post.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

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TIRED OF ANTI-BEER PETITIONS.

Senator Hill Objects to Manifestations of the "Crusading Spirit."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) this morning called the attention of the Senate to an accumulation of petitions, on the same printed form, received by him within the last ten days against the sale of beer on Ellis Island, in New-York Harbor, as having a demoralizing effect on the immigrants, and on Bedlow's Island, as injurious to the men stationed there.

He said that he could not very well see that the sale of beer to immigrants on Ellis Island could be of great injury to the temperance cause, or could have any serious effect on the health and lives of the immigrants. On the contrary, he was disposed to think that a glass of beer was a very welcome thing to those immigrants. The vast effort which well-meaning but misguided people put forth in flooding Congress with these petitions showed the crusading spirit, the extreme paternalism, or the extreme Rooseveltism of these people.

He had also received a lot of petitions from various places in New-York for a Sunday rest law for the District of Columbia. It was difficult for him to see exactly how the people of his State were interested in a Sunday law in the District of Columbia, unless they desired to effect, or regulate the conduct of their Senators and members of Congress.

He suggested that the rule should be changed so that petitions, instead of being presented in the morning hour, should be placed in a box kept for the purpose, or be handed to the Secretary. There was a mania for the presentation of such petitions, especially on temperance subjects. He even found one against the sale of cider. It was evidently intended for the New-York Legislature; and that showed the carelessness with which this petition business was conducted. He gave notice of a motion to change the rule on the subject.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS PASSED.

An Altercation Between Senators Allen and Call.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Numerous private pension bills were passed by the Senate to-day. Among them were bills increasing the pension of the widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace Boughton to $75 a month; giving pensions of $100 a month to the widows of Gen. O. M. Poe, Gen. Blunt, Gen. Gibbon, and Gen. Thomas Ewing, and to Gens. Mathew Kimball and Joseph S. West, $75 to the widow of Surgeon General Sutherland, of $25 to Eliza Sandford, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and of $75 to the widow of Gen. Morrow.

A bill giving a pension of $75 a month to the widow of ex-Senator Spencer of Alabama, as Colonel of an Alabama regiment, provoked a long discussion, Senators Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) arguing that distinctions should not be made in the pensions to officers' widows, (the regular pension law in this case only allowing $30 a month,) nor between the widows of officers and the widows of soldiers.

The discussion led to a rather angry altercation between Senators Allen and Call, who, to the great amusement of the galleries, denounced each other as "plutocrats." Finally, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill granting a pension of $200 a month to the widow of the late Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, as Brigadier General, (with an additional amount making it $100,) went over without action as Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) who had originally introduced the bill, but who was absent to-day, desired to oppose the amendment.

A bill was also passed for the payment of a year's salary to the widow of the late Isaac H. Bassett, the veteran Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

MARRIAGE AGE IN THE DISTRICT.

A Bill Fixing It at Twenty-one Years Meets the Senate's Disapproval.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the Senate to-day a bill to regulate marriages in the District of Columbia was taken from the calendar for consideration.

Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) called attention to a provision in the bill fixing the marriageable age for both sexes at twenty-one. In Missouri, and almost all the other States, the age for women was eighteen. As a matter of course, the object was to prevent improvident marriages, but to say that a woman of eighteen had not come to marriageable age was rather a strained conclusion.

Mr. Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) in charge of the bill, coincided in

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Gismonda—8:00. Matinée, Fédora—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2 to 6, 8 to 12.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Das Gluak im Winkel—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—9:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	33	21	22
6 A. M.	30	21	24
9 A. M.	33	24	27
12 M.	42	31	33
4 P. M.	42	36	38
6 P. M.	42	27	31
9 P. M.	38	22	24
12 P. M.	36	16	21

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 27.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 20.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 37.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Clearing and colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A FLIMSY ARGUMENT.

We could conceive a pretty strong argument against the proposed consolidation of cities, brought by representatives of New-York who did not look beyond the immediate effect upon the taxpayers of this city. We cannot conceive of any such argument brought by representatives of Brooklyn, and nobody has attempted to present one. The only arguments against consolidation from that quarter have been based upon a local sentiment, not discreditable in itself, in favor of maintaining the municipal autonomy of Brooklyn as a matter of pride, in spite of its financial drawbacks, and upon the desire of politicians to retain in existence the local offices and public employments and expenditures which are the incentives of their emulation.

Arguments might be founded upon such considerations which would appeal rather strongly to Brooklyn people, but they could not be expected to appear very convincing to anybody else. But not even these are put forth in Senator BRUSH's minority report on the pending proposition. It may be because he is conscious of their weakness, or because he considers his report as not against consolidation, but in favor of resubmitting the question to a popular vote. But the proposal to resubmit comes only from opponents of consolidation, and on account of their opposition. As the former vote was in favor of consolidation, there can be no other ground for asking for a new one, and consequently the only effective argument in favor of taking another vote would be some new argument, not before considered, or some old argument more strongly put against consolidation itself. Senator BRUSH attempts neither, though the only motive for resubmission must be a hope or a desire for a different result, and the only justification of such a motive is something showing a different result to be desirable.

Such argument as the Brooklyn Senator does attempt is almost too flimsy for serious attention. Of course, the vote taken in 1894 was not binding upon the Legislature in any Constitutional sense, but was an expression of popular sentiment in favor of legislative action. It was to be taken as a "mandate," but not a positive obligation. That would be true of another vote, and the whole argument as to the possible change of sentiment would apply to any future result of an election, and there would be no end to the argument for resubmitting.

All the contention that relates to the terms of the consolidation and the future government of the enlarged municipality is sheer begging of the question at this stage of the proceedings. The pending bill provides nothing in regard to these things except the fundamental condition, wholly in the interest of Brooklyn and the other territory outside of New-York, that a uniform rate of taxation and of valuation shall be finally established. Apart from this, and the declaration of the nominal consolidation at the beginning of 1898, the bill only provides the means for preparing legislation, to be considered hereafter. It does not require, as Mr. BRUSH assumes, that this legislation shall all be ready to go into effect with the nominal consolidation, which is only a matter of boundaries and of name. It expressly preserves all existing "bodies politic and corporate," with their various functions and jurisdictions, "until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law." It contemplates what the Senator calls "a gradual evolution," and sets no limit of time for its completion. A union of territory is necessary to the evolution of a unified administration.

So far as this bill goes—and legislation should go no further at this session—the Consolidation Commission would proceed to work out "the plan of government" and report results in the future. Then would be the time to oppose them if they were not considered wise. Then would be the time to ask for a referendum if it should be considered that any of the propositions were such as ought to be submitted to popular approval. There is nothing to submit now, except the general question submitted in 1894 and answered then.

If the Lexow sub-committee or Boss PLATT, or anybody else, shall propose to forestall the action of the commission by doing any hasty consolidating now, such proposal should be resisted, not only by Brooklyn, but by New-York. Any political scheme attached to this grand civic undertaking should be fought and killed, but the commission bill should be passed as the next step required by the vote of 1894. This step was not taken last year because a political measure was substituted and tangled up in the politics of other bills, and not, as Senator BRUSH says, because the Legislature "rejected" the result of the vote of 1894.

"ACTUAL SETTLERS" IN VENEZUELA.

The objection of the British Government to an unlimited arbitration of the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela has been narrowed down to an exceedingly fine point. It has been so amply shown that no validity attaches to "the Schomburgk line" by the man who drew it or by the Government in behalf of which he drew it that it can no longer be said to cut any figure in the dispute. The contention which has taken its place is undoubtedly the real contention. It is a comfort to come upon it stripped of all disguises. It is that, in the uncertainty about the boundary, a considerable number of British subjects have settled in the disputed territory, and that the British Government is bound to protect them.

This contention is not put forward quite nakedly by the British Government. Indeed, it is not really presentable. But it is unofficially put forward by the volunteer representatives of that Government on both sides of the ocean. Merely to state it is to show how untenable it is. Indeed, the mere statement of it indicates that the actual settlers in question have settled upon Venezuelan territory, which they either knew or suspected to be such, in the expectation that the British Government would back them up without any regard to the merits of the case. The position that the British Government cannot abandon its subjects tends to justify this expectation. It is, moreover, reinforced by argumentation tending to show the injustice of exposing the subjects of a highly civilized Government to the jurisdiction of a half-civilized Government.

Merely to state this contention, we repeat, shows how untenable it is. It shows also how the contention is not even producible before a board of arbitration or any other tribunal of justice. No international tribunal could be expected to find that, Venezuela being half civilized and Great Britain highly civilized, territory occupied by people who preferred being British subjects to being Venezuelan citizens should be awarded to Great Britain, however clearly it was proved that Venezuela was entitled to it. The proper answer to these people is not the British answer that half-civilized nations have no rights that highly civilized nations are bound to respect. It is that people who settle upon disputed territory do so at the risk that it may be found to belong to the power of which they are not the subjects, and that an argument that the nation to which the land belongs is "half civilized," while the nation to which it does not belong is highly civilized, is irrelevant and impertinent.

The claim which Great Britain unofficially sets up to the territory in dispute would be equally good to the City of Caracas if a sufficient number of British settlers could be found there. Evidently it is not a claim that could be put in before a commission of impartial arbitrators. It is the claim of "Outlanders," and the same in South America and in South Africa. In South Africa JAMESON undertook to make it good by force of arms, which indeed is the only appropriate method. But he failed because the "half-civilized" KRUGER and his forces were ready for the "highly civilized" British raiders, and captured all those whom they did not kill. Evidently Lord SALISBURY could not venture to submit to an international tribunal the argument which his apologists venture to publish.

A BAD BILL.

There is a bill introduced "by request" now progressing quietly through the State Senate, at which one need only glance to acquire a firm conviction that never, even at Albany, has a scheme more outrageous and for more reasons been offered for consideration. It was introduced by Mr. CHARLES B. PAGE, the Republican representative of the Seventeenth District, which is a part of this city. Judged simply by the title, one might imagine that Senate Bill No. 420 was not only harmless, but highly commendable, for its avowed object is "to provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of certain structures in cities and towns for the promotion of public health and convenience." The approval which this title excites, however, gives place to indignation as soon as the first line of the first section is read, for therein it appears that the act is a barefaced piece of special legislation which, if passed, will put an enormously valuable franchise into the hands of a certain ALEXANDER DE FOSSEZ and some unnamed partners of his, and that public health and convenience are made wholly incidental to the pecuniary advantage of those persons. For they, and nobody else, are to be allowed to erect and operate in the streets, parks, and other public places of all the cities and towns of this State lavatories and kiosks of various kinds. In and on all these structures advertisements may be placed; in the kiosks "newspapers, et cetera"—a charmingly vague phrase—may be sold, and a fee of 5 cents can be charged for admission to the lavatories.

There are some alleged restrictions on these privileges, but they are defined with such care that their effect would be practically nil. None of the buildings is to be erected, for instance, until its proposed location has been approved by a Commissioner of Public Works or other similar official, and there is a provision for the free use by the public of a small part of the lavatories. Mayors, too, are to judge the plans on which the various structures are to be built, and provision is made for keeping them in good order, for guarding against the display of improper advertisements, for turning into the Municipal Treasury 1 per cent. of the company's gross receipts, and for guarding cities and towns from any expense.

All these points are brought out with much formality and at great length, but they really amount to nothing, for, except as to the 1 per cent. of gross receipts, the proposed corporation would naturally conduct its business exactly as the bill directs. Retiring places like those proposed are undoubtedly needed. They exist abroad under various names and serve a useful purpose. Here, too, they would add to what this bill calls "public health and convenience," but that is no reason why a service which, for numberless reasons, should be rendered by the municipality for as nearly nothing as possible should be intrusted to a private corporation, to be exploited as it sees fit. Who Mr. DE FOSSEZ is we do not know. His name does not appear in the New-York or Brooklyn Directory, but there is no doubt as to his enterprise or that his plan, if he can carry it through, will be immensely profitable to himself and his associates. That being the case, his bill should have stated its object frankly, should have declared itself to be "An act for the private emolument of certain private individuals." But then, of course, Senator PAGE, however earnestly "requested," would not have introduced it.

MILITARY EDUCATION, WHY NOT?

We have received from Mansfield, Ohio, from the Superintendent of the Physical Culture Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a request to lend our modest influence to defeat United States Senate Bill No. 1,055. We do not see our way clear to comply with the request. The bill is entitled "A bill to establish a Bureau of Military Education and to promote the adoption of uniform military drill in the public schools of the several States and Territories." The general purpose of the bill is to provide a textbook of drill regulations adapted to use in schools and to secure the co-operation of the various State authorities in introducing and employing it. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union opposes "any measure looking toward military training in the public schools of this country," and makes the following rather sweeping assertion: "We believe it will prove one of the mistakes of the century just closing to utilize in any way our cherished educational system for war necessities."

By this latter phrase we take it that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union means that to utilize our educational system in the way referred to would be a "mistake" big enough and bad enough to be noted by history along with the worst. Remembering that the "century just closing" has been marked by the Mexican war, the Missouri Compromise, and all the long list of monstrous acts that brought about the civil war, we should object to the rhetoric of this statement as extravagant and to the judgment on which it is based as feeble and perverted. With all respect to the women who are engaged with characteristic zeal in this movement, we must go further and say that we believe there are ways of utilizing our schools for military training that it would not be a mistake at all to adopt. And we venture to suggest that the union departs from an important principle of "temperance" when it denounces in such unmeasured terms a plan as to which there is at least room for honest difference of opinion.

We should certainly object to any action on the part of the Federal Government directed to imposing military drill in the public schools of the several States. But a measure which leaves the whole question to each State and simply proposes to aid with a uniform textbook such States as choose to adopt it appears to us a very sensible measure. The States may do nothing or they may do much; but whatever they may do will be far more effective and valuable, if it be done uniformly in all the States and according to a system devised and approved by competent military officers of the United States.

What the Woman's Christian Temperance Union objects to, however, as we understand the argument of its officers, is that our boys should be educated in "militarism" instead of in the principles of justice and "the doctrine of arbitration." We do not see that either excludes the other, if by "militarism" is meant the amount of drill in the elementary business of a soldier that can be given in schools. On the contrary, both, so far as they can be taught at all in the schools, can be taught together. Because boys are trained, and very thoroughly trained, in the simple tactics that would make them excellent army material if they were needed, they are not necessarily any more ready, when they grow up, to be eager for fighting, and, on the other hand, we may be reasonably sure that a nation the great body of whose boys are so drilled will get its appeals or demands for the arbitration of differences with other nations listened to with greater respect because of that fact. It is a delicate question, but if any of the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are old enough to remember the four years ending with 1865 they will recall that there were thousands on thousands of lives then sacrificed for one of the noblest and purest causes the history of the world records simply because of the utter lack of preparation for war in the Northern States. There is, moreover, a radical fallacy in this whole crusade. Military drill does not inspire a warlike spirit in all or in most minds. On the contrary, it instills the sense of self-control, subordination, and respect for authority which are distinctly opposed to that spirit. Our own impression is that the country is in much greater danger from the spread of a lawless and unrestrained sentimentalism, warping the judgment and stimulating the conceit of weak minds, than it is from the influence of any military training that shall be found practicable.

RACING IN NEW-YORK.

Everybody who is interested in thoroughbred horses, as breeder, owner of a racing stable, or merely as a rider, will recognize in the names of the Commissioners for Racing in this State a guarantee that whatever they recommend is worthy of enactment. Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and JOHN SANFORD represent the very best element of "sportsmanship" in the State, so far as it relates to the turf. We may be quite sure that there is nothing in their action which can tend to strengthen the baser element that has heretofore been concerned in horse racing. There is strong external evidence to the same effect. These gentlemen were put in charge of an experiment, so to speak—the experiment whether horse racing could be continued under an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting gambling and under a law loyally framed to enforce that prohibition. They have so discharged their duties that they have not come at all into conflict with the representatives of the sentiment which inspired the Constitutional amendment and the Gray-Percy bill which reduced the amendment to practice. They have come into conflict with the representatives of the baser element involved in horse racing as it was conducted before the new law went into effect. These people have paid the Racing Commission the highest compliment in their power by giving evidence, through suits of which the object was to nullify the law and to render illegal the races held under it, that the law as administered by the Racing Commissioners was of no use to them, and that they would rather have no racing at all than the racing to which they are restricted by the law and the Commissioners.

These things being so, the recommendations of the Commissioners ought to commend themselves to the Legislature, as the representatives of the people of the State, among whose interests the breeding of horses occupies a very important place. The Commissioners record their opinion that the present law is "a decided success" as showing the possibility of conducting respectable racing in the State of New-York. But at the same time they show that the shrinkage of income entailed by cutting off all the disreputable and demoralizing adjuncts of the turf has been very marked; so marked that during the season of 1895 scarcely a single racing association has made any money or even cleared its expenses. Upon this the Commissioners are moved to make two suggestions, both perfectly feasible and perfectly reasonable. One is that the State tax of 5 per cent. should be levied, not upon the gross, but upon the net receipts of a racing association, so that the State tax shall not increase a deficit, but only reduce an income. The other is that the associations should be left at liberty to discriminate in their charges for admission to different grounds. That they were not empowered to do this by the Gray-Percy law, as originally enacted, is doubtless a mere omission, which the Legislature should lose no time in rectifying. The suggestion that racing associations shall not be compelled to pay taxes on their losses is plainly reasonable. With these amendments, the racing law may be expected to satisfy everybody, excepting the gamblers who find their occupation gone.

LARGE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

A steady, and in some respects remarkable, increase in earnings is reported by many of the large railroad systems in the West and South for the first two weeks of this month. In the first week sixty-four lines reported an aggregate net increase of $614,000, nearly 12½ per cent. above the figures recorded for the corresponding period of last year. From present indications the second week will make a still better showing. There are unmistakable indications of a very substantial improvement in general business conditions in almost every section of the country.

In the Northwest the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is making an extraordinary record. For the first week of the current month that road showed an increase in gross earnings over last year of $100,857, and for the second week an increase of $125,500. The Canadian Pacific was able to report an increase of $122,000 for the first week and $83,000 for the second. In the Southwest the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has been enjoying a gratifying taste of prosperity. Its earnings this month increased $65,269 in the first week and $19,100 in the second week.

The Southern Railway system reports an increase in gross earnings for the second week in February of $70,421, and other railways particularly fortunate in the same week were the Louisville and Nashville, with an increase of $96,330; the Norfolk and Western, $70,300; the Missouri Pacific, $29,000; the Chesapeake and Ohio, $23,500; the Texas Pacific, $16,000; the Ontario and Western, $14,500, and the Wisconsin Central, $14,000.

In connection with such evidences of improvement in railway receipts, the authoritative denial of disturbing Western rumors regarding an impending freight-rate war certainly gives a very encouraging aspect to the railroad situation generally.

So long as there are surface cars in city streets there will probably be accidents like that which has resulted in the death of Gen. EWING. He waited for one car to pass and then stepped in front of another coming from the opposite direction. Before he could move back, and before the motorman could apply his brake, the fatal blow was struck. Probably every man and woman in this city has had one or more narrow escapes from the same fate. We all know perfectly well that to step from behind a car to the adjoining track without a precautionary careful glance toward the right is to risk death in a terrible form, and yet it is extremely difficult and seems practically impossible to keep that simple fact always in mind. The only immediate and really effective remedy would be to bring every car to a standstill before it passes another. This would delay traffic unendurably and cannot be seriously advocated. The alternative is for us all to develop as soon as may be what is now only a frequently taken precaution into an invariable habit. A reflex muscular action, once established, never forgets.

It is amusing to read that Gen. WEYLER was welcomed to Havana by "the leading citizens of Cuba." The only citizens of that island who are doing any leading or who want to do any will demonstrate their feelings for the General, not at the capital, but in the field, and he is likely to find their greeting even warmer than that which he received from the Spanish officials whose only hope for a continuance of the right to misgovern and rob is founded on the reputation of this perjured butcher. They "leading citizens," indeed! Their only aim is to hold back the people of Cuba as long as possible.

A Maryland politician, nominally Republican, but really attached to nothing except self-interest, has invented a rather neat metaphor by which to explain his hatred of civil service reform. "Don't let's despoil the vineyard until we have gathered some of the grapes," is the way he pleads for a continuance of the spoils system and its attendant corruption. The figure, however, is an utterly false statement of the situation. What this poetical scoundrel really means is, "Don't allow the building of a fence which will keep us thieves out of the vineyard, and make it possible for such competent and honest laborers as the owner of the estate may hire to do their work in peace and safety."

We note with much joy and more surprise that the Coggeshall-Andrews bill providing for a decent lighting of the elevated cars has emerged from the committee room, where all its predecessors met a mysterious fate, and is now in the Assembly, still alive; that it is clothed in a favorable report, and has a chance to pass. Many a peril still awaits it, of course, for the Manhattan Company's counsel are alert and full of resources, but it is something that hereafter they will have to fight in the open. Defense of this measure is so inviting a means for attaining popularity, that more than one Assemblyman and Senator will be sure to seize upon the opportunity, and he will indeed be courageous who publicly opposes a bill in which the people who travel on the elevated railroads are so vitally and personally interested.

PERSONALS.

—In England, the following is regarded as "a good story about the Prince of Wales," and, perhaps, as not reflecting upon the newspaper man: "His Royal Highness has often gone to see big fires. Once after the opera he strolled unattended toward a spot where the red glow in the sky had indicated a great conflagration. Seeing a newspaper reporter taking notes, the Prince asked him for details, which were, of course, readily given, especially as the identity of the questioner was known to the journalist. At the conclusion of the conversation the Prince offered the reporter a cigar, which the latter carefully wrapped in an envelope and placed in his pocket. 'Why don't you smoke it?' said the Prince. 'Because I'm not likely ever to get another cigar from the Prince of Wales, so I mean to keep this one as a memento.' The Prince laughed good-naturedly, and bringing out his case again, replied, 'Well, you had better have another one—this time to smoke.'"

—A new explorer, who is bound to make a name for himself, is Mr. E. A. FitzGerald. He has achieved some daring and wonderful things in company with the famous Swiss guide Mattias Zurbeiggen in the almost unknown mountains of New-Zealand. Here he scaled five virgin peaks, and very nearly came to grief on Mount Sefton, the Matterhorn of New-Zealand. For three days Zurbeiggen and he had to subsist on half a day's provisions, pushing their way through almost impenetrable scrub. For a whole night they sat on a ledge only eighteen inches broad, while their garments froze to them; and they were in constant danger of being dislodged by the rocks continually falling all around them.

—The son of the late Paul Verlaine has accounted for his absence from his father's funeral by explaining that he is the victim of periodical spells of hypnotic sleep, which last four or five days, and which are due to the still active influence of a messmerist with whom he became acquainted when in Algeria. One of these "spells," it appears, fell upon him just as he was about to leave Brussels for Paris to attend his father's obsequies. In these uncomfortable circumstances—the actuality of which he professes himself able to substantiate by medical certificate—it is not altogether surprising that he complains of being occasionally mistaken for a person of unsound mind.

—"Although Sir Joseph Barnby belonged to the pedantic school," says The Saturday Review, "the iron of its chains never entered into his soul, and at heart he seems to have been something of a Bohemian, fonder of the enjoyable rather than the merely correct both in life and in art. He did not compose much, but he was the writer of some songs which had a vogue, of the most popular part-song ever written, and of some church music which touches the high-water mark of its kind. It is hard to see who will take his place."

—Miss Helen Gladstone, in an article on the admission of women to the Cambridge degrees, calls attention to the fact that no fewer than six Cambridge Colleges were founded by women for men—Clare, by Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare; Pembroke, by Marie de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke; Queen's, by Queen Margaret of Anjou; Christ's and St. John's, by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who also founded a Divinity Professorship, and Sidney Sussex, by Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex.

—The Princess Yourievski, who is now at Nice, has been very kindly received by the Czarowitch. The morganatic widow of Alexander II. is still a woman of great personal attractions, and the Grand Dukes treat her as one of the Romanoff family. For a few years the Princess lived in almost cloistered retirement. Her villa is now the centre of the best Russian society along the Riviera.

—The attempt to raise a fund for the erection of a statue of Darwin at Shrewsbury has so far been a failure. Up to the present time only about £380 has been subscribed, and a circular has just been issued pointing out that the sum received is wholly inadequate for carrying out the object in view in a manner worthy of so eminent a man.

—Sir Henry Irving was fifty-eight on Feb. 6. His first appearance on the stage was at Sunderland in 1856, and his connection with the Lyceum Theatre dates back to 1874.

Valuable Gift to the British Museum.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

The magnificent collection of birds bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum by the late Mr. Henry Seebohm has, I learn, just been received at the natural history branch at South Kensington, and it turns out to be even larger and more valuable than the authorities anticipated. An idea of the scientific importance of this latest addition to the national ornithological collection may be gathered when I state that Mr. Seebohm's collection contains nearly 17,000 bird skins, many of these being type specimens, while there is a large series of specimens from localities hitherto unrepresented in the museum. The bequest embraces all the species collected by Mr. Seebohm during his travels in Greece, Asia Minor, Holland, Norway, Northern Russia, and Siberia, and it also includes a series of skeletons of birds of great historical importance, in that they form the material on which Mr. Seebohm based his recent essays on the "Classification of Birds." Altogether the donation is, in the opinion of the authorities, one of the most valuable made to the natural history section of the museum during the last quarter of a century, and its receipt enables the Trustees to possess incomparably the largest collection of birds in the world, comprising, it is calculated, 300,000 specimens.

COREA'S MINISTER RECEIVED

He Presents His Credentials to President Cleveland and Is Heartily Welcomed to His Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Pom Kwan Soh, the new Minister from Corea to the United States, was formally presented to President Cleveland in the Blue Room of the White House by Secretary Olney at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was made particularly interesting from the fact that it was the first occasion of state at which Corea's diplomatic representatives have appeared in European dress, and without the queue, under the decree of Jan. 1 last.

The garments of the Western world are not strange to Mr. Soh, however, as he became used to them in his long career as an employe of the United States Government in Washington during his period of exile from the Hermit Kingdom. Kin Yung Pak, who has been Chargé d'Affaires of Corea in Washington for some time, also appeared at ease in his conventional frock coat. He adopted European dress more than a year ago. Bong Sun Pak, the new Secretary of the Legation, was also of the party, but he had evidently not taken so kindly to his recent discarding of the flowing robes of his forefathers.

The Minister handed to the President a case of blue silk, bound with yellow cord, in which his credentials were contained, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President: His Majesty, the King of Corea, my august sovereign, has commissioned me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States.

In presenting my credentials, I am specially instructed to express to you, Mr. President, the personal satisfaction of his Majesty in the very cordial relations that have existed between our respective countries and peoples for so many years, relations that you and your representatives in Corea have ever sedulously cultivated.

Corea can never be unmindful that the United States was the first power to enter into treaty relations with her, thereby recognizing her independent sovereignty. May I be permitted to recall, Mr. President, that it was my privilege to be a member of the Embassy that represented Corea on that important and auspicious occasion.

I am deeply sensible of the honor that his gracious Majesty has conferred upon me in commissioning me again to represent Corea in this great Republic and under your distinguished Administration, and I am profoundly impressed with the responsibility growing out of this mission.

It will be my earnest desire as well as my official duty under the definite instructions of his Majesty to co-operate with your Government in every measure which promises to weld yet more closely the bonds of friendship which have in the past been of no less advantage to Corea than of honor to the United States.

In answer, President Cleveland said:

Mr. Minister: In receiving the letters you present in the character of the accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, the King of Corea, to reside at this capital, I have heard with much pleasure your communication of his Majesty's personal gratification by reason of the cordial relations that have marked the intercourse of the two countries in the past, and to which the efforts of this Government have ever been directed. I do not permit myself to doubt, Mr. Minister, that, as your honored predecessors have done, you will contribute effectively toward the maintenance and strengthening of the existing ties of friendship, and I can assure you of the sincere desire of this Government to respond with like earnestness.

In coming to reside among us, I trust you will renew the agreeable memories of your earlier visit to this country as a member of the Embassy that opened the way to treaty relations between Corea and the United States, and that you will deservedly win the friendship and esteem of the officers of this Government and the people of this country, in whose name I welcome you.

The ceremony was very interesting to those privileged to witness it.

CARLISLE WILL NOT INTERFERE

He Declines to Advise the Recalcitrant Democrats to Vote for Blackburn for United States Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 19.—Senator Goebel last night received the anticipated letter from Secretary Carlisle in answer to a petition of the Democratic members asking him to use his influence with the five recalcitrant Democratic members who refuse to vote for Blackburn. Senator Goebel refused to give out a copy of the letter, and many of the Democratic leaders denied that it had even arrived, but nevertheless it is here, and was taken by Senators Goebel and Bronston to Senator Blackburn as soon as it arrived. It reads as follows:

Gentlemen: Your telegram in which you appeal to me "to request and urge the five Democratic members of the General Assembly who are not supporting the nominee to join with us (you) in voting for him," was duly received and has been given the careful consideration which its object and the number and character of its signers demanded.

Inasmuch as the five gentlemen referred to are acting in a representative capacity, and are familiar with the whole situation and all the circumstances connected with it, I am bound to assume that they are more competent than I am to determine what their duty to their party and their constituents is, and how that duty shall be discharged, and an attempt by me to influence their action might very porperly be regarded by them as preasumptuous interference in a matter of the gravest importance, which has been committed solely to their own judgments. But even if this were not so, I have no right to assume that the honest convictions of the five gentlemen alluded to in your communication could be changed by my interference, or that they could be induced to act contrary to such convictions by advice which they have not solicited. Having heretofore tendered no advice or made no suggestion, directly or indirectly, to any member of the General Assembly on either side of the unfortunate controversy now existing, I must respectfully decline to do so now or hereafter.

It may not be considered inappropriate in this brief response to your appeal to assure you that I will at all times cheerfully co-operate in any proper manner with you and all others in any effort that may be made to unite all our friends in supporting the Democratic organization in Kentucky, and in maintaining sound Democratic principles and policies as declared by the constituted authorities of the party, State and National, and to repeat what has been said to all who have cared to ascertain my views upon the subject, that I sincerely desire to see the present General Assembly elect to the Senate of the United States a Democrat who is in full sympathy with these objects.

The supporters of Senator Blackburn, while not surprised at the tenor of Secretary Carlisle's letter declining to assist Blackburn, are angry over the cool and deliberate rebuff they have received. The result of it is to widen the breach between the respective factions on the financial question in this State, and also to intensify the animosity between the friends of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the present Senator. The gold men are jubilant over Mr. Carlisle's course, and say that, had he lent Blackburn a helping hand, it would have been no use to attempt to send a sound-money delegation to the National Convention.

The twenty-sixth joint ballot for Senator resulted: Hunter, 60; Blackburn, 60; scattering, 8. Necessary to a choice, 66.

Harken, Women Who Wear Aigrettes!

From The Westminster Gazette.

The aigrette, so much affected by women in head decorations at the present time, is made of the slender, decomposed dorsal feathers of the small white egret, or heron. These feathers form the bird's nuptial ornament, being acquired at the pairing time and shed when the breeding is over. The bird inhabits heronries, and it is in the breeding season that they are sought for by the feather-hunters. It is then, too, that their anxiety for the safety of their young makes them fearless of the gunners, the instinct of self-preservation being overmastered by the love of their offspring. As they hover in a white cloud over the heads of the hunters, they are shot down without trouble; and when the few ornamental feathers have been plucked from each bird, the carcasses are thrown down in a heap to fester in the sun, and the fledglings are left to starve in the nests!

The New-York Times's Calendar.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News, Feb. 18.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has issued for 1896 the handsomest calendar yet sent out. It is 18 by 29 inches in size, and is a work of art. The work is in imitation of mosaic work, and represents a young woman reading THE TIMES while standing by the side of a wall. The colors are striking, purple, brown, and yellow predominating. The woman's figure is after the Beardsley school of art, and is very effective. Every portion of the printing is divided into blocks of varying size, the effects of mosaic work being striking. As a work of art it is to be considered, and as a specimen of the printer's and engraver

SKIRMISHES IN PORVENIR

Attack on Maceo's Rear Guard and on Gomez's Advance Guard.

CAVALRY MAKE A BRILLIANT CHARGE

Official Reports of the New Commandant in Cuba Say that the Troops Follow and Encircle the Rebels.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Gen. Linares reports that the column under his command had an encounter Feb. 17 with the rear guard of the rebel force, commanded by Maceo, and the advance guard of Gomez, in the hills of Porvenir, near Chimborazo, east of Bejucal.

The Spaniards first attacked Maceo's force, killing five and wounding three of the rebels, and then engaged the insurgents under Gomez, killing six of them and wounding twenty-seven.

The Spanish cavalry made a brilliant charge, and their artillery did effective work against the enemy. The loss of the Government troops was four killed and one wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The following is a copy of a dispatch received here to-day by the Spanish Minister, signed by the new commandant of the Spanish forces in Cuba:

The reports of the last military operations are as follows: Maceo had crossed the line between Havana and Batabano by the village called Vapor, with sixty horses. Later other troops joined him, in number of about 600, but the enemy was under fire of the troops commanded by Col. Segura, which killed three rebels and wounded twelve.

The insurgents joined their forces at San Antonio de las Vegas, abandoning their route toward Matanzas, that had been to the south of the railroads of San Felipe to Guines, fearing the columns which were closing the line between the railroad and the sea.

A train conducting Gen. Echague, who with his command was going to place himself between San Felipe and Guines, met in Molina, between the railroad station of Molina and Palomique, 800 cavalrymen of the enemy, which approached the train, thinking that it was a freigh train. The column fired on them without alighting, and arrived safely at Guines.

The column of Col. Segura, forming the extreme left, came upon the enemy in San Felipe de las Vegas, where it found and dislodged Maceo, Miro, Diaz, and Castillo, with 1,500 mounted men. The cavalry troops of Camajuani charged and defeated them in the Culebra and Culebrite hills. The enemy retreated towards Navio. Several columns follow them in a combined movement, encircling them.

Gen. Lineras has also defeated Maximo Gomez in Lomas del Porvenir, capturing four horses. The troops had three wounded. Reconnoitering the camp after the engagement they saw the rear guard of the enemy, taking them for Spanish forces, but, seeing that they had no answer to the countersign, opened artillery and Mauser rifles fire, killing six and wounding twenty-seven. The column suffered four wounded. The troops followed and encircled the enemy.

In the Province of Santiago de Cuba the guerillas of Cobre defeated, Feb. 11, on Paso Lajas, a small band, killing one and wounding another. The same guerillas in Loma Noruejo, defeated, Feb. 16, the rebels in Potrero Cruz.

The places mentioned in the above details are inside a triangle formed by the railroads of Habana to San Felipe, and San Felipe to Guines, and the road from Guines to Habana by San José de Las Lajas.

MATANZAS MUST GRIND CANE.

Governor Porset Issues the Order by Captain General's Instruction.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Señor Adolfo Porset, Governor of the Matanzas Province, has issued a circular directing the owners and managers of sugar estates in his jurisdiction to begin the work of cane grinding with the least possible delay.

This circular is the result of verbal instructions given to Gov. Porset by Captain General Weyler at a recent conference. The planters are expected to hire guards for their estates, as the Government troops are being withdrawn in order to aid in the carrying on of military operations against the insurgents.

The Province of Matanzas contains several hundred sugar estates, including some of the finest on the island.

Gov. Porset declares to the planters that it is a patriotic duty they owe to Spain to begin grinding operations at once.

BOMBS IN MADRID'S GARDEN.

Four Explosions in Different Parts of the Grounds Around the Palace.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—A bomb was exploded at about 9 o'clock this evening in the garden of the Royal Palace in this city.

An energetic search was at once instituted by the palace guard, and while this was being carried on, three other bombs were exploded at different points in the garden. No one was injured by the explosions, which are believed to have been the work of Anarchists.

NEWS FROM CLARA BARTON.

Will Be Protected in Relief Work in Armenia—Appeal for Funds.

The National Armenian Relief Committee has just received the following cable from Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society, from Constantinople, dated Feb. 19:

"Entrance and protection given. No obstructions."

This cable, taken in connection with a dispatch received from Mr. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, ending with the words, "The door is thus opened wide for charity," removes all question as to the possibility of funds contributed in America being promptly and wisely distributed among the Armenian sufferers.

The National Armenian Relief Committee having, by agreement with the Red Cross, the general charge of raising funds and supplies throughout the United States for Armenian relief work, now appeals for money to forward at once to Turkey. It points out that the destitution is vast, extreme, and continuous; that extensive relief is practicable, and that $1 will keep a man alive three months.

Pamphlets and circulars will be furnished by the National Committee as required to local committees or parties in charge of meetings in behalf of the Armenian sufferers. All funds should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street.

KAISER'S AUTOCRACY ATTACKED.

Doubt of His Right to Absolute Enforcement of Discipline in Army.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—In the course of the discussion of the military estimates in the Reichstag to-day, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, and Herr Lenzmann of the Freisinnige Party, attacked the Emperor's autocracy.

They denied the right of the Emperor to the absolute enforcement of discipline and authority in the army, entitling his Majesty even to order a man to be shot.

Socialists Will Avoid a Toast.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Socialist members of the Reichstag have resolved not to attend the banquet to be given March 21, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of that body, because it has been announced that Baron von Buol-Berenberg, President of the Reichstag, will propose a toast to the Emperor.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE TREATY.

Modifications in the Terms of the Extradition Agreement.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador, ratified a convention this afternoon modifying the terms of the extradition treaty between France and Great Britain.

The modifications are made with a view of facilitating the extradition of Dr. Cornelius Herz, who was concerned with the late Baron Reinach in the Panama Canal frauds.

Dr. Herz, who is under sentence of five years' imprisonment and 3,000f. fine, is still in England, all previous efforts to effect his extradition to France having failed.

THE KANZLER ASHORE AGAIN.

Cecil Rhodes's Return to Delagoa Bay Delayed at Ismailia.

PORT SAID, Feb. 19.—The German steamer Kanzler, from Hamburg for Delagoa Bay, which went ashore Jan. 31 near Amsterdam and was floated the same day and proceeded, is again ashore at Ismailia. She lies in a position which makes her an obstruction to navigation of the canal. Her cargo is being discharged.

Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony, is a passenger on board the Kanzler.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

A Large Vote for Guns and Men Besides Vessels to be Demanded.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, will announce the naval programme of the Government Monday.

Besides the sum of £9,500,000, which will be asked for the construction of four battle ships, four first-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, and sixty torpedo destroyers, the Government will ask for a large vote for guns and men.

La France Managers Punished for Libel.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—At the Seine Assizes to-day, M. Laiou, proprietor of the paper La France, and M. Aubey, its editor, were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000f. upon conviction of having libeled 104 members and ex-members of the Chamber of Deputies by declaring that they were involved in the Panama Canal scandal.

La France published a fraudulent list of 104 politicians involved in the accusations against Reinach, Arton, Herz, and the rest of the Panama lobbyists.

Faith that Nansen Is Returning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Russian explorer, Baron Toll, who established the Nansen provision depots on the New-Siberian Islands, said to-day that he was convinced that Dr. Nansen was returning by way of the provision depots, and thought it probable that he was lingering on the way in order to recuperate.

Baron Oscar Dickson Is Skeptical.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Baron Oscar Dickson, a patron of arctic exploration, has expressed himself as being entirely skeptical regarding the alleged discovery of the north pole by Dr. Nansen. The Fram, Dr. Nansen's ship, Baron Dickson says, was probably seen drifting in the pack ice, and that fact, he thinks, gave rise to the conjecture that the explorer had discovered the pole and was returning.

Heavy Weather in Colombian Port.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 19.—Heavy weather prevails here, and a northerly gale is threatening. The barometer has fallen to 29.80 inches, and the vessels lying in the harbor are prepared to leave their berths and put to sea. The steamer Finance, from New-York, broke from her moorings last night and went adrift.

A Mad Murder at Wimblington.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—At Wimblington, a small hamlet in Cambridgeshire, last evening, a widow named Farnham murdered her four children by cutting their throats, and completed her work by cutting her own throat. Mrs. Farnham was possessed of some means, and no motive for her deed is known.

The Delagoa Bay Rumor Denied.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will say it has the highest authority for stating that the rumor which was circulated on the Stock Exchange to-day that the British Government was arranging for the purchase of Delagoa Bay is entirely without foundation.

Ricard Resigns from the Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Standard will to-morrow print a dispatch from Paris saying it is reported there that M. Ricard, the Minister of Justice, has tendered his resignation with a view of settling the impending Ministerial crisis.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Manuel de la Cruz.

Manuel de la Cruz, a prominent young Cuban, who for eight months had acted as the private secretary to Delegate T. Estrada Palma of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home, 345 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was thirty-two years old and a native of Havana. He attended to his duties at the Junta headquarters, 66 Broadway, up to the last moment, and when he left his desk Tuesday evening took a batch of letters, which, he said he would reply to at his home, as he was not feeling well. He did not go out yesterday, owing to the threatening weather. In the afternoon he ceased work and told his wife that he was feeling very ill. Mrs. de la Cruz did all in her power for her rapidly failing husband, but the physician who was called pronounced his case hopeless. His death was due to heart and lung troubles.

Mr. de la Cruz was a literary man of some prominence among the Cubans. He was a writer for the Figaro of Havana and for Habana Elegante. He was for a long time connected with the revolutionary movement in Cuba, and only left there when compelled to leave by the Spanish authorities. He was the author of several works which appeared in book form, his latest volume being "Cromitos Cubanos," a biographical and historical work.

Nicholas Wentworth Walsh.

Nicholas Wentworth Walsh, for years one of the officers of the American News Company, died at his home, 280 President Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, which was his birthday.

For the last three years Mr. Walsh, while apparently in good health, had frequently informed his family that he felt sure he would die on his birthday, and Sunday, when speaking about his birthday being Wednesday, said he felt sure that he would die on that day. He was stricken with paralysis Monday, and died yesterday.

He was born at Irvington-on-the-Hudson Feb. 19, 1848, and after leaving school was private secretary for George R. Schuyler, the President of a Southern railroad, and about a quarter of a century ago became associated with the management of the American News Company. For years he had been manager of a branch of the American News Company. He was a bachelor, and kept house with a business associate. He leaves two brothers—James V. and Henry Walsh. His funeral will be from St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Saturday. He will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

John D. Lawler.

John D. Lawler, President of the First National Bank of Mitchell, S. D., Territorial Governor of Dakota under Cleveland's first Administration, and one of the most prominent men in the Northwest, was found dead Tuesday evening in a room at the Garretson Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa. Death is believed to have been caused by apoplexy. Mr. Lawler was a son of Gen. John Lawler of Wisconsin. He married a daughter of Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, at Washington. His brother, Daniel Lawler, was the recent Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Frank R. Kasper, for several years past night agent at Buffalo for the United Press and New-York Associated Press, died at the General Hospital in that city yesterday of purulent pericarditis, following an attack of pneumonia and pleurisy. Mr. Kasper was born in Pittston, Penn., thirty-eight years ago. He entered the telegraph profession, in which he was widely known, having worked at various times in nearly all the large cities of the country. He leaves a wife.

—Nicholas Wemple, a prominent citizen of Fultonville, died yesterday, aged sixty-one years. He was a brother of ex-State Controller Edward Wemple. For thirty years he had been engaged in the foundry business. For twenty-five years he was a member of the firm of William B. Wemple's Sons. A family survives him.

—The Rev. D. J. MacDonnell, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, Ontario, died at Fergus, Ontario, yesterday. Mr. MacDonnell had been ill for nearly a year. He was one of the most noted preachers in Canada.

—Notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday of the death of Nathaniel H. Wolfe on Tuesday. He was a grain broker for many years, with an office at 1 State Street. He was sixty-two years old.

THE TARIFF BILL DEAD

House Leaders Abandon Hope of Present Action.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ARE DISMAYED

They Find Themselves in the Political Pit They Had Digged for Democrats—Silver Men Stand by Their Original Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The declaration of the House leaders to-day that the Tariff bill is dead is not relished by the protection Republicans of the Senate, who are disinclined to abandon the measure which they have relied upon to supply their party with political capital for use in the coming campaign.

The vote last week by which consideration of the bill was refused, while it discourages most of the Republicans, did not destroy the hopes of a few, who refused to believe that the four silver Senators who voted with the Democrats and Populists would not reconsider their action. It was asserted by these Senators that the vote was in no sense a test of the sentiment or the Senate, and a few days later the statement was made that Messrs. Carter, Teller, Dubois, and Mantle in a few days would support a motion to take up the bill. Since then Mr. Dubois has pronounced this statement to be incorrect.

Among the enemies of the bill the opinion has obtained that in case the four Republicans named should decide to permit the bill to be considered it would be with the understanding that it should not pass. The indications now are that they will not recede from the position they took last week. Mr. Carter to-day gave notice of his intention to address the Senate very soon on the subject of the Tariff bill, and it is assumed by the Democrats that he will point out defects in the bill, and thus try to excuse himself for standing with its enemies.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Carter and his three Republican colleagues voted as they did because it is the plan of the silver men to force the Republican protectionists to give recognition to silver as the price of the support of the silver crowd. They have become convinced, by some process of reasoning not plain to the ordinary observer, that the President would sign the bill if it should reach him. With a law in operation giving the Treasury about $50,000,000 additional revenue, they figure that the Republicans would not be so anxious in 1897 to revise the tariff, and the result would be to deprive the silver men of the club which they now possess. By refusing to permit any more tariff legislation until some provision is made for silver, they believe that in a short time the Republicans will come to their terms.

The plan is simple, and requires courage more than anything else, and as the constituents of the four who deserted the Republicans last week are participants in the silver movement these Senators feel that they are in no danger. It is known that Mr. Teller will not vote for the Republican ticket in the coming election if the Republican convention shall refuse to declare for silver, and in some quarters it is believed that other silver Republicans will follow his example.

Talk as they may, the Republican leaders can not disguise the fact that the prospects of the party are not bright at this time. The tariff and bond bills were framed with the idea constantly in view of putting the President and Democratic Party "in a hole." Instead, the Republicans find themselves occupying the hole, with no ladders or ropes in sight.

The House leaders, who concede that the Tariff and Bond bills are dead, say that there will be little more work for the Congress to do beyond passing the Appropriation bills and a few minor measures. There is, apparently, little expectation that a satisfactory Pacific Railroads bill will be perfected. Mr. Dingley is quoted to-night as saying that the session will end early in June.

He would be a rash Republican who would predict at this time that the session will yield any substantial political reurns to the Republican Party.

NO ANTI-PLATT BOLT AT PRESENT

Minority Members of the Republican Party Meet and Discuss the Probable Action of the County Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican County Cimmttee will be held to-night in its headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street.

The anti-Platt members of the committee and several members of the anti-Platt Committee of Twenty-five met last night at the St. Cloud Hotel to discuss matters relating to the meeting. John Sabine Smith presided.

There was a discussion as to the reports that will probably be made by the Committee on Organization and the Committee on Appeals of the County Committee, on the contests that have been before them in reference to the revision of the alleged fraudulent enrollment. It was stated that a minority report might be handed in from the Committee on Organization, and if this is done the minority, or Anti-Platt members, will support it.

It has been certain for some time that there will be no bolt at present.

It was determined at the meeting last night that strenuous efforts should be made in several of the Congressional districts to capture delegates to the Republican National Convention, the fighting, of course, to be done within the party lines. The anti-machine men expect to elect John J. Collins and John Simpson in the Ninth Congressional District, Cornelius N. Bliss in the Twelfth, William Brookfield and Gen. Anson G. McCook in the Thirteenth, T. C. Campbell in the Fourteenth over Abraham Gruber, and Commissioners Collis and Wright in the Fifteenth.

Cornelius N. Bliss made a speech at the conference last night, in which he complimented the members of the minority for their refusal to take any part in the organization of the County Committee last month, and referred to the danger to good government involved in the proposed action of the Legislature of appointing commissions to govern the Greater New-York.

There were several other speakers, including Lloyd Collis, James W. Perry, E. S. Clinch, W. Bagg, Alderman Woodward, and J. Albert Engelhardt.

A supplemental report on the fraudulent enrollment may be made at the meeting to-night.

Paul D. Cravath, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. C. H. Denison, and Alderman Goodman were among those present at the meeting last night.

The Committee on Organization of the "regulars" met last night at the Thirty-eighth Street headquarters and laid out the work for the meeting to-night.

New-Jersey Knights of Pythias.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—The twenty-ninth annual session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, convened here to-day. The following officers were elected:

Grand Chancellor—Dr. W. E. Hitchcock of Newark; Vice Grand Chancellor—D. S. Rockafeller of Somerville; Grand Prelate—De Witt C. Cobb of Medford; Grand Keeper of Record and Seal—George E. Pierson of Woodbury; Grand Master of Exchequer—John Patrick of Rutherford; Grand Master at Arms—S. T. Champion of Atlantic Highlands; Grand Inner Guard—John P. Dexheimer of Orange; Grand Outer Guard—William Louner of Salem. The session will be continued to-morrow.

Free Lectures on Art.

The Architectural League began last night a series of free lectures on painting, architecture, and sculpture, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The lecturer last night was Russell Sturgis, President of the Fine Arts Federation, and his subject was "Sculpture." Mr. Sturgis treated of the various schools of sculpture, and described the various methods of each and their good and bad points.

Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin will lecture next Thursday night on "Architecture."

Ambassador Uhl Visits New-York.

Edwin F. Uhl, the newly appointed Ambassador to Germany, paid a flying visit to this city yesterday, remaining here only for a few hours.

REPUBLICANS ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Every Precinct in Pittsburg to be Contested by the Municipal League, Which Claims to Have Elected Its Entire City Ticket.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—Nearly all the official returns from yesterday's municipal election are now in the hands of the Prothonotary, and exact figures of the result cannot at this time be determined.

The latest and most reliable estimates give Ford, (Rep.,) for Mayor, 1,319 majority; Gourley, (Rep.,) for Controller, 324 majority; Torrence, (Rep.,) for Treasurer, 2,483 majority. The Republicans also claim to have selected fifty-five of the sixty-six Councilmen.

The Citizens' Municipal League alleges that the figures, as announced, are the result of gross fraud; that they intend to contest the election through the courts, starting with the First Precinct of the First Ward, and continuing the official investigation through every ward and precinct in the city.

They also assert that the entire municipal ticket has been elected by majorities of about 1,500, and that they have ample evidence, in hundreds of cases, of fraudulent work at the polls by the "ring" Republicans. In this connection one arrest has been made on the charge of being a "repeater." A report is current that 100 indictments are now being prepared against "ring" heelers.

ALTOONA, Feb. 19.—The Republicans elected H. C. Barr, Mayor, by 200 majority; George Harpham, Controller, by 61 majority; H. E. Ferguson, City Treasurer, by 900 majority. All the Republican candidates for School Directors and Council were elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Kinsey (Rep.) was elected City Solicitor by a majority of 82,033, in a total vote of 177,000. In February last Warwick (Rep.) for Mayor, in a total vote of 214,000, had a majority of 69,984.

GOV. MORTON RECEIVED ONE VOTE.

Brooklyn Union League Directors Favor Gov. McKinley.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Union League Club, Brooklyn, last Saturday evening gave a dinner to the Board of Governors and Chairmen of the various committees of the club. There were twenty-two present, and the dinner was a success.

The consolidation question was discussed, and, as already published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a vote was taken, which showed that eighteen were in favor of consolidation and four were opposed.

The question of Presidential candidates was also discussed, and the result proved that the members of the Board of Governors were not Morton men, by any means.

The merits of all the candidates were considered, and then, "just for fun," a vote was taken. The vote was a secret vote, and no one knew how his friends voted.

The result was made known, and since then every effort has been made to keep the matter quiet. Harrison, Reed, Allison, and other Presidential candidates each had their favorites, but Gov. Morton only received 1 vote, while Gov. McKinley received 10 votes.

This ballot demonstrated that at least the Board of Governors of the Union League Club are McKinley men, and since Saturday night the McKinley men have been endeavoring to discover the lone Morton man.

"If the same ratio exists among the rank and file," said one of the members to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "why, Gov. Morton is not it it."

Mississippi Populists Few but Bitter.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 19.—The Populists' State Convention met to-day to select delegates to the National Convention. I. C. Hathorn, one of two Populist members of the Legislature, is Chairman. The convention is the smallest ever seen here, but they make up in bitterness what they lack in membership. Resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee declaring the present capitol good enough for anybody to live in, arraigning the State government for extravagance, and calling on members of the Legislature who signed the Whitney petition to resign their seats.

Saxton May Go to St. Louis.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Barnet H. Davis, State Committeeman from Wayne County, in speaking to-day of the published report that Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton could not go as a delegate from the Twenty-eighth District to the Republican National Convention, said the delegates from Wayne County would undoubtedly be favorable to Mr. Saxton, if he were a candidate, and he does not expect any friction from the several counties of the district when the convention meets.

Republican League Meeting Called.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican League, Gen. Edwin A. McAlpine presiding, decided to hold the annual convention at Milwaukee Aug. 25 to 27, at which time the Presidential campaign for the ticket will be officially opened. The headquarters of the league in St. Louis will be at the Lindell Hotel, and the next meeting of the committee will be held in that city June 16. A general meeting of the league will be held that evening in the convention building.

No Opposition to Littauer.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—J. W. Filmer, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who had been advocating the nomination of the Rev. J. W. Thompson for Congress in the Twenty-second District, in opposition to Lucius N. Littauer, the Platt candidate, to-night announced Mr. Thompson's withdrawal from the contest. This insured Mr. Littauer's nomination, as St. Lawrence County will support him.

Arkansas Populist Convention Called.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—The State Central Committee of the Populist Party has issued a call for a State Convention, to meet in Little Rock July 15, to nominate a State ticket. Col. Thomas Fletcher is the choice of the committee for Governor.

Henry Practically Renominated.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 19.—The official vote of the Republican primary election gives Charles I. Henry of Anderson a majority of 527 over Isaac R. Watts of Winchester for Congress, and insures his renomination in the Eighth District.

Republican Gain in Cortland.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Republicans elect eleven Supervisors and the Democrats four in Cortland County; Republican gain of one over last year's board.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—The Democrats will hold their convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at Chicago in Boston April 21.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo.

—ALBEMARLE—Prof. George M. Lane of Cambridge, Mass.

—EVERETT—John Hicks, formerly United States Minister to Peru.

—NORMANDIE—Gen. Charles M. Shelley of Alabama and ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Halle of Massachusetts.

—PARK AVENUE—Gen. Henry L. Abbot, United States Army, and Capt. J. C. Watson, United States Navy.

—WALDORF—James Coats of Providence, Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y., and Alexander Shaw of Baltimore.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. Goldwin Smith of Torotno, ex-Congressmen Frank Jones of New-Hampshire, and William A. Russell of Massachusetts, and Col. H. H. Prettyman of Columbus, Ohio.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—COCHRAN—Mrs. Charles Lee, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—J. J. Croes, E. C. Bell, New-York.

—RIGGS—A. N. Simpson, M. M. Thompson, C. Henderson, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—W. H. Hilton, John Abendroth, New-York.

—RALEIGH—E. C. White, H. T. Jennings, W. G. Dawson, L. S. Lewis, C. A. Tucker, J. F. Outwater, G. B. Stark, E. W. Taylor.

—EBBITT—Miss Mary L. Clarke, Robert Kleits, Charles S. Gregor, William E. Dieler, William E. Tucker, Capt. George L. Norton, United States Navy, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—H. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Riggs, L. O. Brewster, J. Bien, G. E. Faley, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Crene, Miss Crene, Miss Glockmeyer, New-York; H. W. Cropsey,, Bert. Reiss, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—D. D. Duncan, Mrs. G. Tasker, M. Tasker, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sampson, Lloyd C. Grigcom, S. Collins, Thomas W. Bracher, E. N. Dickson, S. D. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. C. S Tenny, New-York

TO PROTECT DRAMATISTS

Managers and Authors Before a Congressional Committee.

PLEADING FOR SIMPLE JUSTICE

Arguments in Support of Representative Cummings's Bill to Punish the Piracy of Plays.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Cummings brought to the Patents Committee of the House this morning a notable company of gentlemen interested in the bill introduced by him, with the very unintelligible title of "A bill to amend Title 60, Chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes, relating to copyrights." A more descriptive title would be one that would say that the bill is a measure to stop pirates who steal the work of men of brains, and then seek to evade punishment by dodging the police. There were present at the hearing Messrs. Bronson Howard, A. M. Palmer, Harrison Gray Fiske, Franklin Fyles, J. I. C. Clarke, Daniel Frohman, Charles Klein, Nelson Wheatcroft, and others.

Bronson Howard made the first argument for the bill. There was a good deal of Mr. Howard's experience in the argument, and some of the experience of others. While the laws recognize the right to perform a play as the exclusive property of the owner, and the copyright law imposes fines for violations of the law, and the Federal courts provide for the prevention, by injunction, of unauthorized performances, the law is inadequate for the protection of the property rights of the owner of the play. Innumerable companies are playing plays all over the country, plays which they have no lawful right to produce. An injunction against the managers is of little use. If operative in one place, as against one manager, the manager is changed or the company removes from one State to another, and so escapes punishment.

The object of the bill is to make the injunction granted by any Circuit Court of the United States, or by any Judge of that court, operative against the unauthorized performance of a play anywhere in the United States. Offenders may be punished for contempt anywhere, and under some reasonable provisions it will stop efforts to evade in one State the justice that has been granted in another. The only way now, Mr. Howard explained, that the owner of a play can prevent its production by those not entitled to use it, is to follow the offenders from New-York to New-Jersey, and so on, indefinitely. The offenders were not persons of pecuniary responsibility or character, and the task was a hopeless one.

Harrison Gray Fiske followed with arguments supporting Mr. Howard, and explaining many of the ineffective attempts to enforce the existing law.

Representative H. C. Miner, appearing as a manager instead of a member of the House, described the men who use plays unlawfully as "highway robbers." Managers will spend $2,000 or $3,000 in trying a play that will fall flat. "The pirates," he said, "will not use the play. Whenever he gets a bone they rush in and take it away and strip all the meat off of it." They wait for the successful plays, and a house in Chicago advertises to sell the manuscripts of hundreds of plays to not one of which it has the slightest right. The amendment proposed to the copyright law would reach the offenders.

Mr. Palmer made an admirable argument in support of the views urged by his colleagues, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer concluded with a comprehensive explanation of the legal provisions contained in the bill to assure the effective operation of the proposed law. The penalty for willful violation of the law that the Judge disposing of the case may impose, in addition to a fine, is a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year. This is in addition to damages of $100 for the first offense, and $50 for every subsequent offense.

There was no opposition suggested by any but one member of the committee. Mr. Hutcheson of Texas was not sure that the necessity existed for the imposition of the penalties in the way proposed, but he promised to look into the matter and give his support to the measure if he found that it would be advisable to make an injunction violated in one judicial district punishable in another district. If so he would consent to a favorable report. The prospect is that the Patents Committee will make an early and favorable recommendation to the House.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO A CARNIVAL

Fire in the Artists' Club of Santarem at a Masked Ball—Panic and Death of Many Persons.

LISBON, Feb. 19.—During the progress of a masked ball given by the Artists' Club of Santarem, a town fifty miles from Lisbon, last night, at the close of the carnival there, fire broke out in the building, and the flames spread with frightful rapidity.

A terrible panic ensued, and many of the dancers and several outsiders who went to their rescue were either burned to death or fatally crushed and trampled in the rush to escape from the burning building. Forty bodies have been recovered.

Rear Admiral Fyffe Dying.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19.—Rear Admiral Fyffe, (retired,) U. S. N., formerly of West Newton, Mass, is dying at Pierce, Neb., where he has been making his home recently, having become interested in Pierce land. His illness is inflammation of the bowels.

Reinforcements Start from Bilbao.

BILBAO, Feb. 19.—Fresh troops to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba embarked at this port last evening. The enthusiasm of the populace was very great, and the troops were repeatedly cheered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—A spontaneous combustion of chemicals in the drug room at the Silver Spring Bleachery, Charles Street, this morning, caused a loss of from $15,000 to $20,000. The damage by fire was slight, while the greater damage was caused by water. The stock of drugs, chemicals, and oils cost from $35,000 to $40,000, and is fully insured.

OSWEGO, Feb. 19.—A fire in Lacona, this county, last night, destroyed E. J. Mead's grocery, W. J. Miles's novelty store, and Eugene Wells's grocery and restaurant. The loss is $12,000, with small insurance. The family in the building barely escaped in their nightclothes.

SALAMANCA, Feb. 19.—Fire this morning destroyed Pitts's Opera House, and caused much damage to the gas company's building adjoining. The loss on the Opera House is $18,000, covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a furnace.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 19.—The Swannanoa Hotel, a large four-story frame and brick structure, caught fire this morning. The damage was confined to the first story, and will probably not exceed $10,000, fully covered by insurance. The guests escaped.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Feb. 19.—The Brenner Hotel and Galloway & Powle's saloon were destroyed by fire this morning; loss $10,000; fully insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—12:45 A. M.—25 Minetta Lane; dwelling of Mrs. Thomas; damage, $500.

—4 A. M.—297 Eighth Avenue; John Georgisto; candy store and dwelling; damage, $4,000; extended to 299 Eighth Avenue; Lindsey & Allen, clothiers; damage slight; also to 295 Eighth Avenue; Jonap & Co., dry goods; damage, $200.

—8:45 A. M.—35 Avenue D; Frank McLaughlin; junk shop; damage, $10.

—9:15 A. M.—752 and 754 Broadway; Sinclair House; damage, $50.

—5:30 P. M.—200 East Sixteenth Street; Miss Steinbeck; damage, trifling.

—9:20 P. M.—29 East Thirteenth Street; no damage.

—10:55 P. M.—95 Washington Street, Anton Rafherd; no damage.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Georgic, Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Feb. 7, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:50 P. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Feb. 12, via Queenstown 13, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:25 Feb. 20.

DISCIPLINE AT DARTMOUTH

The Adjustment of the "Horning" Trouble Constitutes an Honorable Chapter in the College History.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As considerable attention has been called through the public prints to the treatment attending a somewhat peculiar case of disorder at Dartmouth, it may be of interest to the public to know in an authorized way the course of action pursued and the result reached.

There had existed for a long time a custom, observed with more or less frequency, of "horning" an instructor when certain members of a class wished to express their dissatisfaction with him. Horning usually meant a noisy and insulting demonstration against the instructor at his office or at his residence. Sometimes it was attended with damage of property, but not with violence to person. As any college man knows, a college custom, whatever it may be, will gather a certain amount of sentiment about it, and may be recalled with a degree of leniency, if not of approbation, as a thing of the past. But it is evident, as has been proved by the calm afterthought of the college itself, that whatever may have been the origin of this particular custom, or its place in the past, it did not belong to the college of the future.

When the custom in question first made its appearance under the present administration, the position was at once taken that it should be referred to the student body; that is, that it should be brought before the tribunal of college sentiment. There was no desire to avoid discipline, but it was felt that such a matter ought not to be allowed to become a mere question of discipline; and although no judgment was asked for in that case, the principle was laid down that the one body capable of dealing with the custom, and from the very character of the offense entitled to deal with it, was the student body. The position then taken has been the ground of all subsequent action—the premise in the logic of events which has followed.

Upon the reoccurrence of the practice, in the recent disturbance, as it was found that the college sentiment was not sufficiently organized to meet the emergency, it became necessary to introduce the college authority. This was done, however, not in the way of mere conventional discipline, but in a way to bring the whole college—President, Faculty, and students—face to face with the custom. All incidents and accessories of the disturbance, however aggravating, were held in abeyance during the investigation. The one issue was kept steadily at the front. When a conclusion was reached it remained to affix a penalty for the offense which should be significant, not from its severity, but from the principles which it involved. The penalty of "separation" was chosen to express the single idea that any one who, under the present conditions, and in the face of the appeal which had been made to the college sentiment, chose to uphold in his own person the custom at issue, did not belong to the college fellowship so long as he held that view and committed himself to the practice. The length of the "separation" was immaterial, provided the penalty was not confused with that of ordinary suspension.

The application of the penalty disclosed a sense of injustice among the students, owing to the fact that they knew that some had escaped through evasion. The students then began to co-operate with the Faculty in making the investigation more complete. Naturally the request was preferred that the penalty already applied be reduced. But as the main question at issue was not falsehood, though confessedly more serious, but "horning," the President was obliged to decline the request, unless preceded by a clear expression of the college sentiment on this latter question. He advised deliberation, and a careful study of the proper method of satisfying grievances and complaints. The subject was fully discussed in the fraternities, and finally in a mass meeting of students. As a result resolutions, which have already been published, were unanimously adopted committing the college to the abandonment of this custom, and providing a proper substitute for it. When this position had been fairly taken, the request for a change of penalty was met, not by the reduction of it, but by the removal of it, and each student who had been separated was permitted to resume his place in his class upon conforming to the now organized college sentiment. College sentiment had now come in to take the place of college authority. For the college authority to perpetuate itself under the conditions would have been irritating and ungenerous.

Further details in regard to the disposal of this affair are of no interest to the public. It is sufficient to say that the experience through which the student body of Dartmouth has passed in this season of self-education and self-government constitutes one of the most honorable chapters in the history of the college.

I desire to acknowledge the full right and duty of the press to discuss college disorders and misdemeanors. Nothing is gained by any concealment of wrongdoing. But I greatly deprecate the unnecessary and unauthorized publicity which has been given to the names of those connected with this disturbance.

WILLIAM J. TUCKER, President.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 18, 1896.

THREE CABLE CAR ACCIDENTS

No Serious Injuries to Passengers, but Some Damage to Cars.

Mrs. Eliza Smiler of 158 West Thirty-third Street, a widow, was knocked down by an up-town cable car while crossing Broadway at Eighteenth Street last night.

John Hudgins, the gripman, of 228 East Forty-second Street,

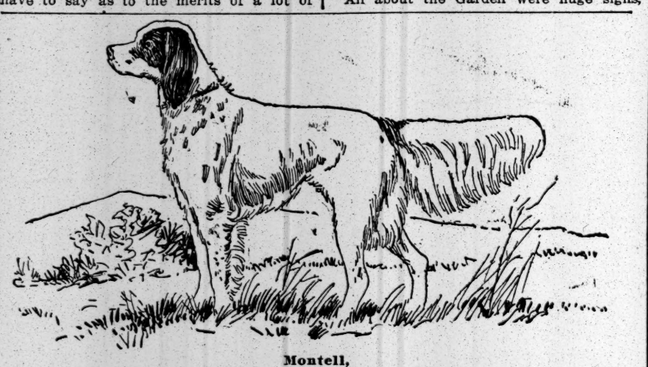
THE DOGS AGAIN ON VIEW

Successful Opening of the Westminster Kennel Club Show.

A BIG CROWD WELCOMES THE PETS

George Gould's Rich Harvest of Prizes in the Pointer Class—J. Pierpont Morgan Anxious over His Collies.

J. Pierpont Morgan, financier, philanthropist, and the man who literally torses millions about in the world of finance, did not care a row of pins yesterday whether Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle should award him the $5,000,000 of uncalled-for bonds, for which he had bid. He was very much more interested in what an intensely "doggy" and typically English person named George Raper, imported by the Westminster Kennel Club, should have to say as to the merits of a lot of



Montell,
An English Setter.

collie dogs that this leader of financial affairs had at Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Morgan stood in the aisle near Fourth Avenue, in which his dogs were benched, looking over the thirteen of his pets that had been brought down from his kennels, and comparing them with the scores of other animals that were entered as competitors for the petty prizes that were at stake. None of the prizes represented the cost of the care of any one of Mr. Morgan's dogs for a week. Yet he stood there a rather impatient man of enormous affairs, much more exercised over the possible action of the English judge with the red necktie and the doggy air than he usually appears when vast financial interests are being manipulated by him.

He patted his champion dog, Sefton Hero,

King of the Blenheims.

on the head, talked to him as he would talk to a child, and at intervals culled, as he could, the opinions of "doggy" people as to the probable outcome of the judging in the collie classes, when that should take place. Mr. Morgan was not worried about Sefton Hero, because he was the sole entry in the Challenge class for champions. But he had entries in all the other classes, and it was in these others that he looked for sharp competition and a possible defeat, as a lot of dogs had been imported especially to beat his pets. It was to him of more consequence yesterday that he should win the prizes he coveted than it was whether he should get a few more millions of Government bonds awarded him. Mr. Morgan is an enthusiast on dogs, is fonder of them than of anything else except his family, and is just as anxious to win the prizes as he would

Champion Alton II.,
Smooth-Coated St. Bernard.

be if the winning of them was a necessity from a money point of view.

But Mr. Morgan was not the only financier who was worried yesterday. George J. Gould was on the anxious seat for several hours, and he showed it. He had a splendid lot of pointers in the show, and was hustling for the prizes as anxiously as were some of the women who stood as if glued to the ring-side while the dogs were passing under the inspection of the judges. One of these ladies was so little satisfied with the way in which her dog was being shown by the attendant that had it in charge that she forced her way into the ring in a most impetuous fashion, and snatching the leash from the hands of the attendant paraded the dog around the inclosure for the judges' inspection, hoping thus to better bring out the best points of her pet.

It was all done impetuously, thoughtless of the effect on the crowd that was gathered about the pen, and when a very audible laugh went around she first became conscious of what she had done and blushed very perceptibly. But she stood her ground until the prizes had been awarded. This incident should, of course, wind up with the assertion that she captured first prize with her pet. But she did nothing of the kind, and declared the judge a thoroughly incompetent man when he passed her by without even the compliment of any kind of ribbon.

But George Gould fared much better than did the woman, for he left the show with the satisfaction of knowing that he had captured more prizes with his pets than often fall to the lot of any man who breeds dogs either as a pastime or a profession. He was as much, perhaps much more, elated over his success than if Manhattan Elevated had just turned a half dozen points in the market.

Among fanciers of poultry years ago there was a sort of hysteria that affected the breeders known as the poultry fever. It was never so infectious, never so rabid in its workings, as the fever that affects the man who is a breeder of fine dogs. He has it in the worst possible way. He is on pins and needles until after the judges have done their work, and after that he is done is in a state of perpetual dumps unless he gets the awards he thinks he is entitled to. Language seems too tame to him as a means for denouncing the judges who have passed over his dogs in favor of some others that he has neither bred nor owned. Violent as he is, the woman with the dog fever is even more so. She finds refuge in both words and tears; in denunciations of other exhibitors as well as of the judges, and berates the managers of the show for securing the services of men for judges whom she at once stigmatizes as incompetent.

There was well-nigh a riot among the breeders and exhibitors of Boston terriers because of the decisions of one of the judges, a Mr. Hook, and if he knows what is best for him he will leave town on the first train, if he has not already done so. Mr. Hook is from Boston, and is therefore supposed to know all about the Boston terriers, which, by the way, the men who fancy bulldogs and bull terriers call "mongrels." Mr. Hook declared that the dogs shown were far from being up to the Boston standard. The incipient riot occurred when it became noised about that he had declared a number of prizes would be withheld because the animals shown did not come up to his ideas as to the standard. It was asserted that the dogs were without distinctive type or character as a whole.

As there were eighty-one dogs in the class, and as each owner had a host of enthusiasts in his train, the sensation that was created may be imagined. It was useless to point out to them that the breeding had been overdone, and that proper care to secure what are supposed to be characteristics of a type had been neglected, and that the dogs did look to be a rather commonplace lot to one who was not a Boston terrier enthusiast. They would have none of it. They had been given a black eye as fanciers by the cultured Bostonian, and nothing less than his scalp would satisfy them. There were appeals to the management of the show. But Mr. Hook got away with his scalp, and the last reports were that the Boston terrier people had got to bear their chagrin and this attack on their pets as best they could.

From the opening of the show in the morning until the hour for closing at night the Garden was well filled with people who all seemed to be enthusiasts and critics. Even the show of performing dogs in the ring in the evening—and it was a mighty clever one—could not keep them away from the benches where the dogs were on show and making themselves manifest by incessant barking.

All about the Garden were huge signs, which read, "Please do not handle the dogs." As soon as a man, woman, or child read such a sign, he, she, or it went at once to the nearest temporary kennel and began to pet and stroke and talk to the dogs. The more ferocious-looking a dog was the more certain he was to be petted. Fortunately, no one was bitten, but there were several narrow escapes from dogs that were tantalized by children. It is a wonder that a few of the boys and girls did not have to go home minus a hand, or at least a few fingers.

There was the usual craze about the bulldogs, and the more ugly the mug, the more homely the brute, the more certain he was to be the centre of attraction. One noteworthy fact was the downfall of Yale's mascot, Handsome Dan, who was generally supposed to be the homeliest dog on earth. He has a couple of rivals this year, and it is suspected that this has been brought about through the machinations of the Athletic Advisory Committee of Harvard University, headed by Yale's particular enemy, Prof. Ames. Yale men insist that no one else would have been able to discover two dogs like King Orry and Pacey Romford, who are so terrifically homely that it actually makes a man's face ache to look at them and gives the Yale mascot the right to his name "Handsome."

A party of Princeton students who were at the Garden fairly gloated over the discovery of these two supernaturally homely dogs that they were sure would down Yale's prize beauty. They see in the possible defeat of Handsome Dan future victories for them at football and baseball, for the Yale bulldog mascot has been able thus far to bring success to the Yalensians. The Princetonians went home a happy and jolly crowd, and will spread the glorious news on the campus to-day. They say that Harvard must be responsible for Handsome Dan's downfall, even if the dogs do happen to come from Col. Hilton's kennels at Saratoga.

There was something of a scare in the Garden in the morning when the bulldog Damon, owned by Nathaniel Baldwin, a Yale student, and exhibited under the care of Frank F. Dole, a noted fancier of the Elm City, was found dead in the enclosure where he was benched. He was entered in the open class for dogs under forty pounds, and was considered to have a good chance to win, as he had won at the Westminster Show a year ago.

It was at first reported that the dog had been poisoned, and an autopsy was therefore ordered. This was made at the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons by Dr. Huidekoper. The autopsy showed that the dog died from natural causes, and that the poisoners who did their vicious work a year ago had not begun again. The doctor's report to the managers of the show was that Damon's death was due to the presence of verminous parasites of the lungs and heart, the latter organ being full of the parasites. There was also spots of lobular pneumonia in evidence, and this may have hastened death. There was no trace of poison.

Judith, a famous bloodhound that had been entered for the show, died before reaching the Garden, the result of heart failure, caused, it was said, by bad housing for transportation from the kennels where she belonged in Fair Haven, Vt. She was owned by J. L. Winchell, and had never been beaten at a bench show. After her death the attendant placed over the vacant place on the bench allotted to her this inscription:

Just died of heart failure.
"Gone to the Happy Hunting Grounds."
CHAMPION JUDITH,
"The champion of champions."
Never beaten as a man trailer; never beaten on the Show Bench. Winner of the first prize of the W. K. C., in 1890, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95.

The pet-dog exhibition, which is made on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden, is one that is the centre of attraction for many of the ladies. The pampered pets are all there, swathed in blankets, bedded on silk and cottonwool, more tenderly cared for than are most children, and brushed and combed and fondled and dawdled over until the sight is somewhat nauseating. Women who have these lapdog monstrosities in charge sat close to the glass cages in which some of them were shown, and would not leave them long enough to get their meals. They were the most faithful of watchers, and were a striking feature of the show, more interesting than the dogs they watched over.

The famous Defender mascot will be exhibited in the show to-morrow, permission having been given by Mr. C. Oliver Iselin. The dispatch asking this permission chased Mr. Iselin from Paris, and reached him at Cairo, from whence came the cablegram directing the dog to be placed in the show with Defender's colors as the decorations of his bench.

Among the visitors yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Mrs. John F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Smith, Judge and Mrs. R. C. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. De Luze, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., the Hon. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Messrs. W. Rutherfurd, F. R. Hitchcock, G. De F. Grant, H. K. Bloodgood, W. C. Whitney, H. Howard Davidson, Horace Porter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Steven, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Huidekoper, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland P. Keasbey, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Manice, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche.

The prizes awarded during the day, all of the judges working steadily until well into the evening, were as follows:

MASTIFFS.

Class 1, Challenge Dogs—First prize, $15, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Emperor Maximillian. No competition.

Class 2, Challenge Bitches—First prize, $15, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Lady Diana. No competition.

Class 3, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $20, J. L. Winchell's Black Prince Brampton; second, $10, Midvale Kennell's Rob L.; third, $5, Willard P. Smith's Prince Edward II.

Class 4, Open, Bitches—First prize, $20, J. L. Winchell's Miss Constable; second, $10, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Lady Cameron; third, $5, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Vere.

Class 5, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $10, Dr. C. A. Lougest's May Flower; second, $5, Mrs. Alexander Bremer's Yankee Boy.

ST. BERNARDS.

Class 6, Challenge, Rough Coated, Dogs—First prize, $15, Hell Gate Kennels' Otos; second, $10, Hell Gate Kennels' Roland, Jr.

Class 7, Challenge, Rough Coated, Bitches—Jacob Ruppert Jr.'s Miss Anna. No competition.

Class 8, Open, Rough Coated, Dogs—First prize, $20, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Leeds Barry; second, $15, Hell Gate Kennels' Hell Gate Defender; third, $10, Gramercy Kennels' Demetrius; fourth, $5, I. W. Comeys's Dictator.

Class 9, Open, Rough Coated, Bitches—First prize, $20, Hell Gate Kennels' Kingstonian Beauty; second, $10, B. Wolfrum's El Oro; third, $10, W. Rank's Lady of the Oak; fourth, $5, D. Stelling's Miss Amanda.

Class 10, Puppies Under 12 Months, Rough Coated, Dogs—First prize, $15, Mrs. Ida L. Churchill's Nobleman; second, $10, Emil Singer's Hanz III.; third, $5, John Bates's Uncle Sam.

Class 11, Puppies Under 12 Months, Bitches—First prize, $15, D. D. Jennings Jr.'s Demetira; second, $10, J. Nowack's Queen Louise; third, $5, W. Gray's Cissy Gray.

Class 12, Challenge, Smooth Coated, Dogs—First prize, $15, R. H. Burrows's Melrose King; second, $10, D. E. Waters's Alton II.

Class 13, Challenge, Smooth Coated, Bitches—First prize, $15, J. Ruppert Jr.'s Empress of Contocook; second, $10, Mrs. S. M. Thompson's Cleopatra.

Class 14, Open, Smooth Coated, Dogs—First prize, $20, Alta Kennels' Rex Watch; second, $15, Alta Kennels' Victor Watch; third, $10, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Nicode; fourth, $5, M. Bruckheimer's Chester.

Class 15, Open, Smooth Coated, Bitches—First prize, $20, Richard Crocker's Pandora; second, $15, Mrs. Ada L. Churchill's Lady Hannay; third, $10, Philip Frederick's Julia; fourth, $5, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Notre Dame.

Class 16, Smooth-Coated Puppies, Under Twelve Months, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, Irving Watkinson's Alton W.; second, $10, Gramercy Kennel's Isolde; third, $5, George Lantenschlager's Evergreen Victoria.

Class 17, Novice, Rough and Smooth Coated Dogs.—First prize, $15, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Leeds Barry; second, $10, Heligate Kennels' Defender; third, $5, Alta Kennels' Victor Watch.

Class 18, Novice, Rough and Smooth Coated Bitches.—First prize, $15, Heligate Kennels' Countess Madge; second, $10, Hans Kauer's Princess Rustic Beauty; third, $5, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Notre Dame.

GREAT DANES.

Class 24, Challenge, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, South Bend Kennel's Major McKinley. No competition.

Class 25, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Clarence B. Ward's Marcus Antonius; second, $10, H. L. Robinson's Beau Brummell; third, $5, Christian Pfeiderer's Ano.

Class 26, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Dr. Ludwig Peine's Dina; second, $10, J. Blackburn Miller's Princess; third, $5, Arthur Untermann's Juno.

Class 27, Puppies Under 12 Months, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. C. D. Bernheimer's Satisfaction; second, Franz Braun's Florence McKinley.

Class 28, Uncropped Dogs and Bitches.—Second prize, $5, T. B. Burnham's Blucher. First prize withheld.

AMERICAN FOXHOUNDS.

Class 44, Dogs.—First prize, $15, N. Q. Pope's Clay; second, $10, the Governor's Kennel's Moose; third, $5, N. Q. Pope's Duke.

Class 45, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Dr. H. T. Thurber's Femur; second, $10, N. Q. Pope's Flirt; third, $5, the Governor's Kennel's Nance.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.

Class 46, Chesapeake Bay Dogs, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Robert Milbank's King; second, $10, Commander G. C. Reiter's (United States Navy) Echo; third, $5, Oak Grove Kennel's Deacon.

Class 47, Chesapeake Dogs, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Oak Grove Kennel's Daisy; second, $10, J. G. Wakesman's Princess.

POINTERS.

Class 48, Challenge, Dogs, 55 Pounds or Over.—First prize, $15, George Jarvis's Lad of Kent; second, $10, Leamington Pointer Kennel's Count Graphic.

Class 49, Challenge, Bitches, 50 Pounds and Over.—First prize, $15, George J. Gould's Josie Brackett; second, $10, George Jarvis's Lass of Kent.

Class 50, Open, Dogs, 55 Pounds and Over.—First prize, $20, George S. Mott's Sir Walter; second, $15, R. J. Richardson's Jackson; third, $10, Hempstead Farm Kennel's Hempstead Druid; fourth, $5, George Jarvis's Pride of Hollymere.

Class 51, Open, Bitches, 50 Pounds and Over.—First prize, $20, George J. Gould's Devonshire Pearl; second, $15, Leamington Pointer Kennel's Lady Graphic; third, $10, reserved; fourth, $5, J. R. Purcell's Venus Psyche.

Class 52, Challenge, Dogs, Under 55 Pounds.—First prize, $15, George J. Gould's Ridgeview Comet. No competition.

Class 53, Challenge, Bitches, Under 50 Pounds.—First prize, $15, George J. Gould's Lady Gay Spanker; second, $10, George J. Gould's Miss Rumor. No competition.

Class 54, Open, Dogs, Under 55 Pounds.—First prize, $20, H. Le Roy Jones's Prince's Boy; second, $15, George J. Gould's Chancellor; third, $10, Dr. John R. Daniels's Plain Sam; fourth $5, George J. Gould's Furlough Mike.

Class 55, Open, Bitches, Under 50 Pounds.—First prize, $20, Dr. John R. Daniels's Belle of Lancaster; second, $15, Leamington Pointer Kennel's Count Graphic's Baby; third, $10, Leamington Pointer Kennel's Brighton Flossie; fourth, $5, G. Jarvis's Amazement.

Class 56, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs.—First prize, $15, R. A. Fairbairn's Yoka's Lad; second $10, A. M. Hopper's Brom Bones; third $5, George S. Mott's Defender.

Class 57, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Bitches.—First prize $15, A. M. Hopper and E. J. Geoghegan's Brighton Lass; second $10, J. H. Matthews's Lass O'Yoker; third $5, H. Le Roy Jones's Belle of Babylon.

Class 58, Novices, Dogs.—First prize $15, J. C. Bergen's Prince's Lad; second $10, Dr. J. R. Daniels's Plain Sam; third $5, Electric City Kennel's Lad of Bang.

Class 59, Novices, Bitches.—First prize $15, Dr. John R. Daniels's Belle of Lancaster; second $10, G. Ferguson's Pearl of Huntington; third $5, J. R. Purcell's Chart.

Class 60, Field Trial Class.—First prize $15, Dr. J. R. Daniels's Plain Sam; second $10, J. R. Purcell's Lady Margaret.

Special.—$20, for four best owned by one exhibitor, George J. Gould's Ridgeview Comet, Lady Gay Spanker, Miss Rumor, and Chancellor.

Special.—$10, for best heavyweight dog, George Jarvis's Lad of Kent.

Special.—American Field Pointer Cup, value $100, for best pointer, George J. Gould's Lady Gay Spanker.

Special, $10 for Best Heavyweight Pointer Bitch.—G. J. Gould's Josie Brackett.

Special, $10 for Best Lightweight Dog.—G. J. Gould's Ridgeview Comet.

Special, $10 for Best Lightweight Bitch.—G. J. Gould's Lady Gay Spanker.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Class 61, Challenge Dogs.—First prize, $15, Henry Pape's Cactus; second, $10, John L. Arden's Glendon.

Class 62, Challenge Bitches.—First prize, $15, John Brett's Maid Marion. No competition.

Class 63, Open, Dogs. — First prize, $20, Warwick Kennel's Sheldon; second, $15, Edward A. Burdett's Cincinnatus's Pride; third, $10, P. T. Madison's Rodfield; fourth, $5, Rockingham Kennel's Rockingham Jr.

Class 64, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $20, Rockingham Kennel's Countess Zoe; second, $15, Oak Grove Kennel's Nelly F.; third, $10, E. J. Meyer's Prima Donna; fourth, $5, W. H. Brush's Vic Hollymere.

Class 65, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Victoria Kennel's The Duke; second, $10, C. J. Gayle's Gilhooley; third, withheld.

Class 66, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Bitches.—First prize, $15, W. J. Davis's Lady Victress Llewellin. No competition.

Class 67, Novice, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Warwick Kennel's Windermere; second, $10, Rockingham Kennel's Prince Robert; third, $5, E. E. Beach's Paxtang II.

Class 68, Novice, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Mapleridge Kennel's Kyd Monarch; second, $10, A. Boot's Duchess· third, $5, Eldred Kennel's Carmen.

Class 69, Field Trial, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, T. T. Madison's Rockfield; second, $10, H. L. Keyes's Monteli.

IRISH SETTERS.

Class 70, Challenge Dogs.—First prize, $15, Oak Grove Kennels' Kildare; second, $10, Oak Grove Kennels' Kildare Glenmore.

Class 71, Challenge Bitches.—First prize, $15, Oak Grove Kennels' Queen Vic; second, $10, W. H. Eakins's Bessie Finmore.

Class 72, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $20, G. Shippen's Shamrock O'More; second, $15, H. G. Braithwaite's Kilsol; third, $10, J. B. Blossom's Londonderry; fourth, $5, W. Sutton, Jr.'s, Kildare Malt.

Class 73, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $20, Muckross Kennels' Rosamond; second, $15, Grove Kennels' Duchess; third, $10, Alfred Van Gotzhausen's Red Bud Finglas; fourth, $5, F. L. Moe's Nona.

Class 74, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs.—First prize, $10, Albany Kennel Club's Kenmore, Jr.; second, $10, Manning Cleveland's Bounce; third, $5, Albany Kennel Club's Nichol, Jr.

Class 76, Novice, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Woodruff Sutton, Jr.'s, Kildare Malt; second, $10, H. B. Tyler's Seminole; third, $5, Charles Walker's Henmore Shamrock, Jr.

Class 77, Novice, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Alfred Van Gotzhausen's Red Bud Finglas; second, $10, Muckross Kennel's Onota Peg; third, $5, A. R. Warren's Wissahickon Bess.

Class 78, Field Trial Class, Dog and Bitches.—First prize, $15, W. L. Washington's Finglas; second, $10, Oak Grove Kennel's Edna II.; third, $5, J. B. Blossom's Bedford.

Special—For the Best Exhibit of Four Irish Setters, one Exhibitor.—Prize, $20, Oak Grove Kennels.

Special—For the Best Irish Setter Dog.—Prize, $5, James H. Blossom's Londonderry.

Special—For the Best Irish Setter Bitch.—Prize, $5, Oak Grove Kennel's Duchess.

Special—For the Second Best Irish Setter Dog.—Prize, $5, Woodruff Sutton, Jr.'s, Kildare Malt.

Special—For the Second Best Irish Setter Bitch.—Prize, $5, W. L. Washington's Ruby Glenmore II.

GORDON SETTERS.

Class 79, Challenge Dogs.—First prize, $15, J. R. Oughton's Heather Lad; second, $10, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Leo B.

Class 80, Challenge Bitches.—First prize, $15, James B. Blossom's Heather Bee; second, $10, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Princess Louise.

Class 81, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $20, J. B. Blossom's Russet; second, $15, Oscar Schafer's Wang Ivanhoe; third, $10, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Jim; fourth, $5, J. B. Blossom's Comus.

Class 82, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $20, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Pearl; second, $15, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Princess Bonnie; third, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Bee; fourth, $5, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Santa Marie.

Class 83, Puppies Under 12 Months, Dogs.—First prize, $15, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Grouse. No competition.

Class 84, Puppies Under 12 Months, Bitches.—First prize, $15, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Ette; second, $10, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Ann; third, $5, A. J. Pauly's Lady Elsa.

Class 85, Novice, Dogs.—First prize, $15, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Grouse; second, $10, Smith Brothers' Rushmont; third, $5, J. S. Farlee's Kingmont.

Class 86, Novice, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Princess Bonnie; second, $10, L. P. Braive's Lady Beaumont II.

Class 87, Field Trial Class.—First prize, $15, J. B. Blossom's Flomont; second, $10, same owner's Sally Beaumont.

Special, American Field Vase, Value $100, for Best Gordon Setter.—J. R. Oughton's Heather Lad.

SPANIELS.

Class 88, Challenge Dogs, Any Breed, Over Twenty-eight Pounds.—First prize, $15, Miss Annabel Green's Dennis; second, $10, Dr. S. J. Bradbury's Drayton Warwick.

Class 89, Challenge Bitches, Any Breed, Over

Japanese Spaniel "Jingo."

Twenty-eight Pounds.—First prize, $15, Dr. S. J. Bradbury's Drayton the Shrew; second, $10, Wee Wah Kennel's Midnight III..

Class 90, Irish Water Spaniels, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, T. A. Carson's Mike C.; second, $10, Dr. J. T. Kent's Belva; third, $5, Miss Annabel Green's Hogan's Nellie.

Class 91, Clumber Spaniels, Dogs.—First prize, $15, George R. Preston, Jr.'s Major Gilfeather; second, $10, same owner's MacGregor. No competition.

Class 92, Clumber Spaniels, Bitches.—First prize, $15, G. R. Preston, Jr.'s Glenwood Greeting; second, $10, same owner's Susie. No competition.

Class 93, Field Spaniels, Black, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Wee Wah Kennel's Wardleworth Sweep; second, $10, G. R. Preston, Jr.'s Royal Monarch; third, $5, Wee Wah Kennel's Dark Despair.

Class 94, Field Spaniels, Black, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Miss Anabel Green's Meg; second, $10, Marcel A. Vill's Scandal.

Class 95, Field Spaniels, Any Other Color, Open, Dogs.—Second prize, $10, Louis Batjer's Romeo. No competition.

Class 96, Field Spaniels, Any Other Color, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Rowland P. Keasby's Moonlight Belle; second, $10, same owner's Saybrook Cyprus. No competition.

Class 97, Cocker Spaniels, Black or Liver, Challenge, Dogs.—First prize, $15, George Douglass's Black Duke; second, $10, James E. Green's Woodland Prince.

Class 98, Cocker Spaniels, Black or Liver, Challenge, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Mepal Kennel's Baby Ruth; second, $10, George Douglass's Woodland Princess.

Class 99, Cocker Spaniels, Any Other Color, Dogs or Bitches.—First prize,$15, W. T. Paynes's Tonita; second, $10, George Greer's Bambo.

Class 100, Cocker Spaniels, Black, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, A. T. Knowlson's Guy Silk; second, $10, George Douglas's Black Duke; third, $5, Mepal Kennel's Commodore.

Class 101, Cocker Spaniels, Black, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, George Douglas's Woodland Belle; second, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennel's Gabrielle; third, $5, Edwin W. Fiske's Floss Obo.

Class 102, Cocker Spaniels, Red or Liver, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Ethelred Kennel's Hamilton Jack; second, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennel's Alec; third, F. W. Kitchel's Mr. J. Jinks.

Class 103, Cocker Spaniels, Red or Liver, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, T. McKean Robertson's Red Dolly; second, $10, George Douglas's Woodland Lily; third, $5, Swiss Mountain Kennel's Zuleika.

Class 106, Spaniels, Puppies, Under Twelve Months, Dogs or Bitches.—First prize, $10, Mepal Kennel's Miss Mepal; second, $5, Wee Wah Kennel's Darkest Africa.

BOSTON TERRIERS.

Class 155, Challenge, Dogs or iBtches.—First prize, $15, Bayonne Kennel's Nonkin; second, $10, Phelps & Davis's Topsey.

Class 156, Open, Dogs, Twenty-five Pounds and Not Over Thirty-five.—No first prize,; second, $10, Benjamin Pope's Pilot; third, $5, C. F. Clarkson's Bauble.

Class 157, Open,. Bitches, Same Weights.—Second prize, Col. Jacob Ruppert's Nance. All other prizes withheld.

Class 158, Open, Dogs Between Fifteen and Twenty-five Pounds.—First prize, $15, Phelps & Davis's Commissioner; second, $10, Sunflower Kennel's Monte; third, $5, Donnybrook Kennel's Tom.

Class 159, Open, Bitches, Same Weight.—First prize, withheld; second, $10, Muckross Kennel's Tansy; third, $5, J. F. Holt's Puss.

Class 160, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, Bayonne Kennel's Baroness; second, $5, Phelps & Davis's Connoisseur.

Class 160 A, Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, C. F. Clarkson's The Bauble; second, J. F. Holt's Puss.

Specials.—Best terrier, open to all, $10, Bayonne Kennels' Nankin; best, owned and bred by exhibitor, $10, Sunflower Kennels' Monte; best dog, (members' prize,) $10, Phelps & Davis's Commissioner II.; best bitch, $10, Bayonne Kennels' Nankin; best puppy, $10, Bayonne Kennels' Baroness; Club Breeders' trophy, $100, Sunflower Kennels' Monte; Club's Challenge trophy, Bayonne Kennels' Nankin; 10, best bred by exhibitor, Phelps & Davis's Topsy; 10 for best dog (members,) C. F. Clarkson's Bauble; Baldwin's silver bowl trophy, (members,) William E. Bright's Cupid; $20 for best fox terriers, Boston Kennels.

BASSET HOUNDS.

Class 161, Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $15, M. S. Tyson's Drayman; second, $10, M. S. Tyson's Turk. No competition.

DACHSHUNDE.

Class 162, Challenge, Dogs—First prize, $15, Windrush Kennels' Don Quixote II. No competition.

Class 163, Challenge, Bitches—First prize, $15, John H, Matthews's Polly Flinders. No competition.

Class 167, Challenge, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Joe Lewis's Ring Leader; second, $10, H. L. Kreuder's Frank Forest.

Class 168, Challenge, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Joe Lewis's Lovely. No competition.

Class 169, Open, 13 to 15 Inches, Dogs.—First prize, $15, G. F. Reed's Nell Harker; second, $10, Hempstead Beaglis's Furrier.

Class 170, Open, 13 to 15 Inches, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Hempstead Beaglis's Purity; second, $10, G. F. Reed's Nell R.; third, $5, Somerset Kennel's Cinderella.

Class 171, Open, Not Over 13 Inches, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Hempstead Beagles's Leader; second, $10, George Laicle's Laick's Boy.

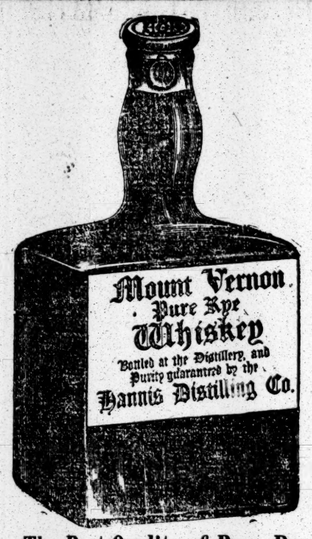
Class 172, Open, Not Over 13 Inches, Bitches.—First prize, $15, H. L. Kreuder's Lonely II.; second, $10, Waldingfield Beagles's Fallaly; third, $5, Debonair Kennels's 'Topsey K.

Class 173, Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, Joe Lewis's Cherrywood; second, $5, Hempstead Beagles's Charveer.

Class 174, Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, Hempstead Beagles's Furrier; second, $5, same owners Truman.

Special.—$10, best bitch, field class, George F. Reed's Neil R.; $20, for best four, Joe Lewis's Lonely, Ringleader, Cherrywood, and Raffler; $10, best dog, field class, H. L. Kreuder's Frank Forrest.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE
CARPETS.
Bright and Cheerful are the samples made at the late low prices of wool and wages.
LONG CREDIT,
104 West 14th Street.



The Best Quality of Pure Rye Whiskey made, and brings in the market the highest price.
Bottled at the Distillery with the absolute guaranty of purity and original condition.
Packed in Square Bottles. Specially valuable for medicinal use.
COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.,
New-York. Sole Agents for United States.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

Most people are skeptical about the cure of Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and similar diseases, and this advertisement is intended for you—if you are a reasonable person. Are *you* open to conviction? We *know* from thousands of letters that **Hyomei,** the new and wonderful Australian **"Dry-Air"** treatment *by inhalation only,* comprised in

Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, $1.00,

cures 99 out of every 100 who use it conscientiously and according to directions. It stops spasmodic coughing instantly. Here are the endorsements of living men and women of standing *whom you* **must** *believe*—you can't help yourself.

Bronchitis.

Hon. FRANCIS H. WILSON, Member of Congress from Brooklyn, writes:

Temple Court, New York City,
November 26, 1894.

My Dear Mr. Wyckoff: On your suggestion, I procured from your friend, Mr. Booth, one of his Pocket Inhalers. It has worked like a charm. The Bronchitis has *entirely disappeared,* and, thanks to you, is the first thing I have found in ten years that has given permanent relief. There is certainly a great field for a remedy having such merit.

Cordially yours,
F. H. WILSON.

[The above is to the late W. O. Wyckoff, Esq., President Remington Typewriter Co.]

Colds.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 1, 1895.

Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. *It is a blessing to humanity, and I am sorry it is not better known.* I add my name to the "Pass-It-On Society."

Sincerely yours,
Rev. J. M. FARRAR, D.D.

Asthma.

Deer Park Parsonage,
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1895.

The Pocket Inhaler came Friday morning. Mrs. Honey had been suffering severely for three weeks daily with Asthma. As soon as the Inhaler came, she began using it, and after a few inhalations, the Asthma ceased, and now, Tuesday, it has not returned. She has had this trouble since she was seven years old, and is now forty. We have spent hundreds of dollars in search of relief, purchasing everything we saw advertised.

Rev. GEORGE H. HONEY.

Catarrhal Deafness.

Syracuse, N.Y., March 6, 1895.

Having been personally relieved from Catarrh through the use of an Inhaler charged with Hyomei, I take pleasure in recommending it most highly. Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, of Warner's Safe Cure fame, according to his own statement, made in the presence of a friend of mine, Dr. Frank E. Howe, Barrett House, Broadway, New York, has been cured of Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness of several years' standing through the use of Hyomei.

E. G. WYCKOFF, No. 209 Genesee Street.

Laryngitis.

159 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N.Y.,
R. T. BOOTH: August 9, 1895.

Dear Sir: I had an excellent test of the virtue of your *Hyomei* in a case of laryngitis, in a business man, who has tried everything we doctors could think of, with little effect. Has coughed two months, strangling until black in the face, and could not lie down at all. I gave him two treatments, before retiring, about an hour apart, when he went to bed, and lay down as well as ever he did, and slept all night. S. H. MORRIS, M.D.

Catarrh.

Boston, Mass., April 20, 1894.
(Care Jordan, Marsh & Co.)

I had Catarrh for twenty years, and the last ten years (passed in this great establishment) I suffered fearfully. It extended to my throat; the base of my tongue was badly affected. I could not sleep with my mouth closed. I began using Hoyomei in December, and in two weeks I was entirely—and now, after four months and no return of the disease, I can say, *permanently*—cured. I am going to ask the head of this firm, Mr. Eben D. Jordan, to endorse this statement.

ELVIRA E. B. GIBSON.

Endorsed EBEN D. JORDAN.

ALMOST EVERY FIRST-CLASS DRUGGIST in New York and vicinity has Booth's Hyomei for sale. If some slow one has not, make him get it for you. Don't accept a substitute, for there is nothing like it on the market.

MR. BOOTH WILL BE GLAD TO SEE P

MILLIONS FOR SCHOOLS

Board of Education Will Ask for Funds for New Buildings.

WOULD REPAIR THE OLD ONES ALSO

Greater New-York Bill and the Attitude of the Commissioners—New-Jersey Man Chosen to Fill a Good Place.

The Board of Education voted yesterday to ask the Legislature for $9,000,000, to be expended at the discretion of the board in erecting new schools and in making necessary repairs to old ones. The matter has been under advisement in the committees for some time. The actual amount needed is a little over $18,000,000, but the board has old school property and funds in hand that will supply $4,000,000 of that amount.

Commissioner Strauss, Chairman of the Committee on the School System, in offering the resolution promised with the money he asked for to provide ample school accommodations to all the children in this city.

Commissioner Wehrum of the Finance Committee said that they had held consultations with the Committees on Finance and School System, with Superintendents Jasper and Snyder, Clerk McMullen, and Bookkeeper Cook, and that the money asked for is needed to renovate twenty-nine old schools, to erect nine new annexes, to build twenty schools, to replace twenty-eight old ones that have outlived their usefulness, and to build twenty entirely new schools.

The resolution was adopetd unanimously. If the Assembly grants the money, it will be raised by bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest.

The first business that came before the regular meeting of the board was the consideration of a letter from Corporation Counsel Scott, asking the board's opinion of the proposed Teachers' Retiring bill. The bill grants every teacher who has served thirty years the right to retire and draw a pension equal to half the amount of her salary at the time of retiring. The board is against the bill, and voted to oppose it.

The male Principals of New-York sent a resolution indorsing the bill known as the Board of Education bill, providing for a reorganization of the school system. The bill is Senate Bill No. 328, and its plan is to abolish the system of School Trustees.

Commissioner Strauss asked the board to support Senate Bill No. 416, which forbids the practice of vivisection in the public schools in the State of New-York. There was a long and rather humorous debate on the subject, Commissioners Strauss and Little speaking for it, and Commissioners Holt, Prentiss, and Hunt against it. It was finally laid on the table after Mr. Holt's argument that the motion might have been made with equal justice to prohibit murder in the public schools.

The Greater New-York bill was the next subject discussed. Commissioner Strauss made a big fight to get a majority vote opposing any consolidation of the school interests in New-York City or the surrounding territory. Commissioner Prentiss thought that the board was not immediately concerned, and suggested that the bills with the accompanying resolution, be printed in the minutes and left to the next meeting for action. Commissioner Hunt said that he was opposed to the scheme of consolidation because the schools in New-York were incomparably better than those in the districts to be annexed, and he objected to the missionary work in Long Island and City. Commissioner Little supported Commissioner Prentiss's motion, and it prevailed.

On motion of Commissioner Van Arsdale a suggestion to found a school for truants was referred to the appropriate committee.

The Committee on Instruction reported through its Chairman, Commissioner Hunt, that it had devoted considerable time to the matter of filling the vacancies in the ranks of the Assistant Superintendents. There were many applicants. They had decided to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Assistant Superintendent Calkins by inviting Addison B. Poland, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New-Jersey, to take the place.

The committee was assured that Mr. Poland would accept and would resign from his present position if the Board of Education elected him. The board elected him by unanimous vote. His salary will be the same as that paid Mr. Calkins—$3,750 a year. Mr. Poland is well known in educational circles. He has held his present place three years, and before that he was for five years City Superintendent of Jersey City, and for eleven years Principal of a public school in New-Jersey. He is the present President of the Schoolmasters' Club in this city. His was the first selection made by the Board of Education to so high a rank from outside the city in thirty-two years.

The trouble between Principal Ray and his insubordinate pupils of Grammar School No. 51 will be discussed by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward in Grammar School No. 69, in West Fifty-fourth Street, to-morrow.

The twenty-seven school teachers who have been changed about in the Fourteenth Ward schools sat in the board room throughout the session. They were waiting to get a chance to lay their troubles before some of the Commissioners. Superintendent Jasper told them that the whole matter would be reconsidered within a few days. They may be restored to their old classes.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING

Company K's Score for Kemp and Clark Trophies.

Company K competed for the Kemp and Clark Trophies at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. The competition will come to a close to-morrow night.

The scores:

KEMP TROPHY.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Capt. R. McLean	24	24	48
Sergt. G. M. Carmouchan	22	25	47
Sergt. W. S. Scott	22	24	46
Private W. P. Wainwright	21	24	45
Lance Corp. O. Smith	21	24	45
Private C. G. Voorhees	22	22	44
Sergt. S. Frothingham	22	22	44
Private H. M. Kirkland	21	23	44
Corp. A. H. Abeel	20	22	42
Lance Corp. G. S. Brewster	19	23	42
Corp. E. Lentilhon	19	23	42
Private I. McKesson	18	24	42
Private A. Nichols	20	21	41
Lance Corp. J. A. Barnard	19	22	41
Private Henry Binden, second	19	22	41
Lieut. J. J. White	16	25	41
Private C. W. Ogden	21	19	40
Private P. Jay	20	20	40
Private R. O. Bacon	17	23	40
Private R. Wainwright	20	19	39
Corp. T. Barron	19	20	39
Private E. Lincoln	21	17	38
Lieut. A. E. White	20	18	38
Sergt. H. Von L. Meyer	20	14	34
Private G. Hardy	15	12	27
Total	498	532	1,030

CLARK TROPHY.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private T. W. Lloyd	22	22	44
Private M. H. Clyde	18	22	40
Private H. Pell	19	19	38
Q. M. Sergt. L. J. Phelps	19	17	36
Private A. H. Pird	17	19	36
Private A. H. Bliss	19	16	35
Private C. R. Swords	19	16	35
Private A. W. S. Cochrane	18	16	34
Private Woodruff	17	17	34
Private H. W. Biddle	16	18	34
Private U. P. Mauriac	19	14	33
Private C. Newcombe	16	17	33
Private L. G. Smith	17	15	32
Private C. Riker	15	16	31
Private C. F. Hastings	20	10	30
Private R. Wetts	18	12	30
Private C. M. Lefferts	15	15	30
Private R. C. Hill	14	16	30
Private B. S. Williams	8	21	29
Private R. R. Irving	16	12	28
Private H. L. Bloomfield	15	10	25
Private G. S. Nichols, Jr	12	11	23
Private C. Storm	14	8	22
Corp. C. C. Boynton	13	6	19
Corp. L. Thompson	12	6	18
Total	408	371	779
Plus Kemp trophy total	498	532	1,030
Grand total	906	903	1,809

The record of the teams to date is:

	Kemp.	Clark.
Company B	1,096	2,050
Company F	1,068	2,066
Company D	1,013	1,884
Company G	1,036	1,807
Company A	984	1,739
Company E	953	1,622
Company K	1,030	1,809

Football Conference of Colleges.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—The Yale Alumni Weekly will to-morrow state that plans are being made by prominent Yale alumni and the New-York Athletic Club for a general football conference of Eastern colleges. It is thought that, if successful, this scheme will result in a Yale-Harvard reconciliation, as Harvard has been invited and will probably participate in the conference. The proposed conference has the cordial support of the student body at Yale.

CURFEW FOR NEW-YORK

An Attempt to Keep Boys and Girls Off the Street at Night—Bill to be Sent to Albany.

Mrs. John D. Townsend of 343 West Thirty-fourth Street will make an attempt to secure the establishment of the curfew in New-York. She wants to have boys and girls under sixteen years of age forced to keep off the streets after 8 o'clock in Winter and 9 o'clock in Summer.

Mrs. Townsend is a member of the Board of Education. She was appointed in 1895 against the protest of those who did not want women on the School Board. She is now acting in the interest of the "Boys and Girls' National Home and Employment Association," the President of which is Alexander Hogeland of Lincoln, Neb.

This society has set out to work a reformation of the youthful criminal, and has devised a set of laws which it will endeavor to have adopted in every State in the Union. Mrs. Townsend has been asked to lead the forces in New-York.

Mr. Hogeland says: "The results have been most gratifying in the lessening of crimes among the youths of the cities, by compelling their presence in their own homes at late hours in the night." The law is in force in Lincoln, Neb., and some other Western places.

The law provides that minors under sixteen years of age must not be on the streets or in alleys after 8 P. M. in Winter and 9 P. M. in Summer, unless accompanied by parent or guardian, or upon some errand or lawful business. The other provisions are:

Sec. 2. It shall further be unlawful for any minor to visit, frequent, or be found in any booth, arbor, barroom, tent, or place where malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors are sold as beverages.

Sec. 3. It is further ordained that it shall be unlawful for any owner or keeper of any saloon, or place where liquors are sold, to permit or allow any minor to frequent or remain in their place of business. Exceptions to this would be members of the family of the proprietor or proprietors of such place.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding $25, and shall stand committed until said fines and costs are paid, and expense in prosecutions.

The bill to be introduced at Albany will be modeled after this law. Like it, it will contain provisions:

Compelling officials of cities, towns, and villages to detain and return to their homes all truant and tramping boys and girls.

To imprison all youths apart from criminals.

To open a free, public intelligence office in the respective counties of each of the States, enabling youths to secure homes or employment themselves or through their parents.

To protect children in the homes of vicious and immoral parents.

Mrs. Townsend was seen last evening by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. She said:

"I have not taken action so far looking to the introduction of these bills. I believe in proceeding slowly. I have long given attention to the problems presented by child criminals, and have thought that somebody should take the matter up. There are now children who are out at late hours of the night receiving a perfect education in crime. Little boys and girls run almost wild in this neighborhood. You can see them out late with no restraint upon them.

"This matter was brought to my attention by a newspaper notice which said that efforts were being made to have these laws passed in other States. I wrote and asked why nothing was being done in New-York. Then I was asked to take charge of the efforts. I do not know what reception the bills will meet with. All such movements are slow, but I believe in time the people will recognize that a curfew law is needed.

"I understand, there is no curfew bell to be used. We would need bells all over the city, and that would be enough to drive people to the asylum. The church bells are enough for us now."

"Do you believe the curfew law could be enforced?" asked the reporter.

"I do not know," was the reply. "That must be left to the police."

BATTLED WITH WIND AND WAVE

The Schooner Mary E. Lynch Comes into Port in Battered Condition.

As dilapidated a craft as ever made port unaided was the thirty-nine-ton schooner Mary E. Lynch, from St. Charles, La., which arrived here yesterday from Gonalves. She sailed with a cargo of logwood, and had moderate weather until off Hatteras, when she encountered the prevailing northwest winds that have been making trouble for the mariners of the North Atlantic. For several days she battled with the gale. Storm canvas was set, and she was hove to, but the big seas towered over her, washed away her deckload, and tossed her about like a chip.

Wearing ship, she was run before the blow under bare poles, but the best skill of the sailor was powerless to save her whole in the battle with the elements. First the foretopmast went, with all attached, then the jibboom, the foregaff, and mainboom. The mainmast head was sprung. One heavy sea demolished the schooner's boat, and another smashed in the cabin doors and flooded the cabin.

Considerable minor damage was done, and the seas claimed everything movable on deck. With the moderation of the gale temporary repairs were made, and the crippled craft worked her way into port and without the aid of tugs reached Quarantine. Her agents here are Kunhardt & Co.

MAHER READY TO FIGHT

His Eyes Much Better and General Condition Fair.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 19.—This has been a day of watching and waiting, with the result that every one knows at sunset as much as at sunrise, about the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight. There was somewhat of a more buoyant tone in the sporting market than yesterday, and as the afternoon wore on, everybody was on the qui vive for tips concerning the location of the battle ground or new movements on the part of the State or Mexican authorities.

All sorts of stories were afloat concerning the point where the ring has been pitched or is to be pitched. A good authority located it across the Arizona boundary; an equally reliable one said confidentially that it would be a matter of an all-night ride; a third insisted that he would be able to reach the spot on a wheel. Stuart and his colleagues preserved the same sphinx-like silence, and would not deign to notice even the telegraphed storm-bulletin from Galveston, that the fight would be brought off on a barge in the Gulf of Mexico.

Maher will be in fair condition. His eyes are almost well.

Fitzsimmons crossed the Rio Grande this morning and entertained the usual crowd of sightseers watching him make horseshoes. After a spin through the business streets, he returned to his training quarters at Juarez, where this afternoon he entertained a company of visitors, among whom were Adjt. Gen. Mabrey, United States Marshal Hall of New-Mexico, Capt. Hughes and Lieut. Sharpe of the Texas Rangers, Col. J. J. Dickey, wife, and party of ladies of Omaha, together with a number of military officers and society people from El Paso and Juarez. Fitzsimmons is apparently perfect physically, and eager for the fight. He stopped training to-day, and will rest until Friday.

WILL BE WELCOME AT HENLEY

Englishmen Want to See If Yale Is as Good on the Water as in Athletics.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The only communication received by the Henley Regatta Committee from the Yale Rowing Club is one asking for information in regard to the rules governing the regatta and other details. The committee, in reply to this communication, sent a copy of the rules, with a letter to President Di Sibour of the Yale Club, which was mailed on the 12th inst. and should be received shortly. In this letter President Di Sibour was informed that the dates fixed for the regatta were the 7th, 8th, and 9th of July, and that entries must be made before March 31.

A list of the names of twenty-five men may be given by the Yale Club, from which the crew shall be selected. It is advisable, President Di Sibour is told, that the men shall arrive three weeks prior to the opening of the regatta and shall come by the way of Southampton. The events in which the Yale oarsmen can compete are the races for the Grand Challenge Cup (eight oars,) the Stewards' Challenge Cup, (four oars,) the pair-oar race, and the race for the diamond sculls.

The letter also says that the Cornell oarsmen expressed regret that they did not enter the four-oared race when they took part in the Henley regatta last year, and assures the Yale Club that their representatives will meet with a hearty welcome. All are anxious, the committee declare, to see if the Yale men are as good on the water as they are in athletic sports. It is suggested that a reply to the committee's letter be mailed not later than March 18 or 19, so that an acknowledgment of the entries made may be sent to Yale on April 1.

Rollins to Manage Dartmouth's Team.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 19.—At a mass meeting held to-day W. H. Rollins, '97, of Portland, was elected manager of the Dartmouth Football Association.

CLOSE OF THE BONSPIEL

Thistles of New-York Win the Big Rink Match at Hoboken.

MANHATTANS WERE A GOOD SECOND

The Curling Contest Ends with Fine Play—Consolation Match and a Point Match Also Finished.

The curling bonspiel under the auspices of the curling clubs of New-York and vicinity at Hoboken was concluded yesterday.

Representatives of all the clans turned out to witness the termination of the regular rink match, the consolation contest, and the point game match.

Interest centred in the final test of strength between the Caledonian, Thistle, Manhattan, and Thistle No. 2 in the rink match.

Each team had its own admirers and champions, who liberally applauded the brilliant play, considering the soft condition of the ice. The veteran curler, William Winterbottom of New-York, witnessed the playing, and received an ovation. Age has made his once strong arm lose its cunning, but failed to diminish his keen interest in the roaring game.

A Scottish cheer from Scottish throats greeted the Thistle players when they won first prize, with the Manhattan a good second. Robert Lauder, the skip, was surrounded by the members of his team, who executed a fling as gracefully as the condition of the ice would permit.

The interest of the spectators was worked up to fever pitch as the contest drew to a close. The "besom" men never worked their brooms more industriously as they smoothed the glare surface to insure a safe shot for their fellow-players. Amid the clanging of the stones could be heard, with shouts of dissent:

"That's a braw ane!"
"Be cannie noo!"
"Dinna be a hog!"
"You'r ower strang!"
"Come awa to me, come!"
"Dinna weary, man!"
"Doon the white ice!"

There were over ninety entries for the point game match. In this contest every player works for "himsel'."

The rules vary from those in vogue in team competitions. The players first draw lots for position, and are each given two "stanes." Before the first shot a stone is placed directly in front, but one foot from the tee. The first player naturally attempts to knock it out. Every competitor is obliged to play four shots, or thirty-six in all, at each of the following nine points of the game: Strling, inwicking, drawing, guarding, chap and lie, wick and curl in, raising, drawing through a port, chipping the winner, and outwicking.

Two points are awarded to the player who can execute any of these shots successfully. The veteran player, David Foulis, who succeeded in chipping the winner in the other contest—a difficult feat—was warmly applauded. Woe betide the curler whose stone does not get over the hog-score. The derisive cheers which greet his performance are enough to convince him that he is only an amateur. The hog-score is a sort of dead line beyond which the player must propel his stone in order to be reckoned in the contest. The same good-feeling and fellowship which prevailed in the preceding days again prevailed yesterday. Several of the competitors are workingmen, but nevertheless ardent lovers of the game. Although his opponents may have possessed more of this world's goods, no attempt at exclusiveness was displayed. All seemed to accept the spirit of their own beloved Burns:

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gow'd for a' that."

It often happens that individual players in team play meet with misfortunes. In this category were embraced many of the contestants in the Consolation Match. With the season drawing to a close, each felt he must do something for a moribund reputation. Unfortunately, many failed ignobly; alas! they were like he of the old song:

Johnny Gray, mak' this your rest—
A guid calm shot is aye the best,
He's fled it, raging like a pest;
O what's come owre ye, Johnny?

The prizes are valuable. In the Rink Match, prizes were awarded for first, second, third, and fourth rinks, graded in value in order of winning—four prizes to each rink, of equal value, one to each player in that rink. Each player in the winning rink was awarded a pair of curling stones. The first prize in the Point Game Match, for which eight awards were made, consisted of a silver chafing dish.

The results were as follows:

The summary:

FOURTH ROUND.

RINK 1.

MANHATTAN.		CALEDONIAN.	
Benjamin Jones,		W. Archibald,	
W. McKay,		H. Archibald,	
W. Stewart,		T. T. Archibald,	
D. G. Morrison, (skip.)	14	David Foulis, (skip.)	12

RINK 2.

THISTLE.		CALEDONIAN.	
E. McKay,		R. Archibald,	
T. Porteous,		J. Stalker,	
T. Watson,		J. Templeton,	
R. Louder, (skip.)	11	D. W. McK'n, (skip.)	8

FINAL.

MANHATTAN.		THISTLE.	
Benjamin Jones,		E. McKay,	
W. McKay,		T. Porteous,	
W. Stewart,		T. Watson,	
D. G. Morrison, (skip.)	2	R. Louden, (skip.)	20

FOR THIRD PRIZE.

CALEDONIAN.			
W. Archibald,		R. Archibald,	
H. Archibald,		J. Stalker,	
T. T. Anahieald,		J. Templeton,	
David Foulis, 'skip)	19	D. W. McK'n, (skip)	8

CONSOLATION MATCH.

THIRD ROUND.

RINK 1.

EMPIRE CITY.		ST. ANDREW'S.	
W. Manwell,		J. D. McDonald,	
Edward Hughs,		W. H. Smith,	
George Lothian,		Robert Ellin,	
Joseph Connell, (skip.)	13	T. Nicholson, (skip)	12

RINK 2.

YONKERS.		JOHN O'GROAT.	
R. D. Stewart,		A. Swanson,	
E. L. Thomas,		J. Sutherland,	
J. Kellock,		J. Horehead,	
R. Kellock, (skip.)	21	J. Waters, (skip.)	17

FINAL.

EMPIRE CITY.		YONKERS.	
W. Manwell,		R. D. Stewart,	
Edward Hugres,		E. L. Thomas,	
George Lothian,		J. Kellock,	
J. Connell, (skip.)	14	R. Kellock, (skip.)	17

The winners of the Joint Medal match were:

First, George Lothian; second, Isaiah Frazier; third, J. M. Stevens; fourth, George Frazier; fifth, Alexander Dickson; sixth, John Missett; seventh, G. Colquhoun; eighth, Adam Manwell; ninth, Frank McKay.

John Watt, President of the Bonspiel, presented the prizes.

MEETING OF AMATEUR OARSMEN

The Middle States Association Elected Officers for the Season.

The annual meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association was held at the Hotel Marlborough last night. A full muster of the clubs in the district was present. Jules D. Mahr, the President of the association, occupied the chair, and called the meeting to order promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

The following clubs answered the roll call: New-York Athletic Club, W. H. Pinkney, E. J. Keane, and A. Waldron; Harlem Rowing Club, James Pilkington; Metropolitan Rowing Club, Jules D. Mahr; Wyanoke Rowing Club, William Graham; Lone Star Boat Club, Leon Meyer; Nassau Boat Club, T. Wilmar; Nonparell Rowing Club, H. J. Behrens; Palisade Boat Club, A. D. Ballard and George B. Skinner; Passaic Boat Club, Newark, Fred Pfortmeyer; Staten Island Boat Club, D. E. Reinhardt; Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn, James D. Tighe.

The Treasurer's report for the season of 1895 showed the gross receipts to be $839.75, against an expenditure of $745.41, leaving a balance of $94.34.

The election of officers was proceeded with. A. B. Hopper of the Passaic Boat Club, Newark, was unanimously elected President. After several refusals for the office of Vice President, the position was reluctantly accepted by W. H. Pinkney of the New-York Athletic Club. A. D. Ballard, Palisade Boat Club, was elected Secretary. D. E. Reinhardt of the Staten Island Boat Club accepted the office of Treasurer.

In the absence of the new President the new Vice President, W. H. Pinkney was escorted to the chair and the following were elected on the Regatta Committee: J. Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club, Chairman; J. J. Murphy, Nonparlel Rowing Club; W. Vandeveer, Passaic Boat Club; J. G. Tighe, Varuna Boat Club; E. J. Keane, New-York Athletic Club; L. Jinks, Crescent Athletic Club; H. W. Walter, Dauntless Boat Club, and D. Mahoney, Metropolitan Boat Club.

The location of a course for the next regatta was discussed, and the matter was placed in the hands of the Regatta Committee.

TRIED TO KILL THE SHERIFF

A Stranger Attacked W. J. Poulson in Flemington and Bit a Waiter and an Ex-Assemblyman.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Sheriff W. J. Poulson and several others had narrow escapes from being killed by a drink-crazed tramp or lunatic. To prevent the man doing himself and others further harm he was shackeled and chained on the floor.

The man made his appearance at the office of the Sheriff in the afternoon. Sheriff Poulson and several others were there. The man bore every sign of being a tramp and of being drunk. He entered the office and demanded to see the Sheriff. Sheriff Poulson asked what he wanted. The man said he wanted to get into the jail. The Sheriff said he would not admit him, and the man became abusive. He demanded to be admitted to the jail, and threatened to beat the Sheriff unless he was admitted without further parley.

Tiring of the man's abuse, Sheriff Poulson took him by the collar and deposited him in the street. The man wandered about in front of the office for five or six minutes, and then returned to the door, which had been locked. When he discovered this the man began an attempt to force it in. He tried to kick in the panels, and was in a fair way to succeed when Deputy Sheriff Ramsey went out and forced him back to the street.

On reaching the street the second time the man declared he would be taken care of by the Coroner if the Sheriff would not admit him to the jail. This threat he proceeded to carry out by lying down on the pavement, and saying good-by to all he prepared to die by freezing to death. The Deputy Sheriff laughed and went inside. The man lay prone for about fifteen minutes, when those in the Sheriff's office began to become alarmed, fearing he might lie there and die.

They were preparing to go out and see how the stranger was when he arose and once more started for the door of the office. This time he got inside and made a rush at the Sheriff with an open jack-knife in his hand. He made several lunges at the Sheriff as they struggled about the room. The constables present finally overpowered the man, and after a long struggle managed to disarm him. He was then searched and carried to the corridor of the prison.

He was not locked up, but was allowed the freedom of the corridor.

He continued to yell and to kick on the door, but finally quieted down. A short time started to go into the prison to carry food to the prisoners there. The stranger had then been quiet for a considerable time.

When the door was opened to admit the waiter the stranger was not to be seen, and it was supposed he had gone into one of the vacant cells and gone to sleep. When the door was closed he sprang from behind another door and attacked the waiter. He tried to throw the waiter against the wall, and failing in this buried his teeth in the waiter's arm. He was beating the waiter when the Sheriff reached them.

The trouble had been made known by the other prisoners, who, when the stranger attacked the waiter, began to shout and bang upon their doors. Ex-Assemblyman Chamberlain acompanied the Sheriff into the prison. As he and the Sheriff approached, the man stopped beating the waiter and attacked Mr. Chamberlain. Before the Sheriff could prevent it the man had sunk his teeth into Mr. Chamberlain's arm. He was dragged to a cell and locked up.

He at once started to break up the iron bed it contained. Fearing he would do himself harm, he was taken from the cell, and Blacksmith William Green was called. Iron bands were riveted about the man's ankles, and he was then chained to the floor in such a manner that he cannot harm himself or others.

TESTS MADE WITH THE EOPHONE

A NEW SAFETY INSTRUMENT FOR USE BY SHIPS IN FOGS.

Successful Experiments on Gravesend Bay—A Whistling Tug Easily Located, Although Out of Sight.

An interesting exhibition was given yesterday of the eophone, the new marine ear trumpet, by which, it is said, sound can be heard for a long distance, and its direction determined in a fog.

Louis Nixon, President of the Crescent Shipyard Company of Elizabeth, N. J., well known from his long connection with the Cramps and his superintendence of the construction of a number of the vessels of the new navy, has taken an interest in the invention, and yesterday the harbor boats Daniel S. Lamont and Nimrod were used to test the qualities of the instrument. Frank Della Torre of Baltimore, the inventor, was present, and among those who witnessed the tests were Capt. Jacob W. Miller, President of the Stonington Line; R. M. Hanna, Chief Inspector of the National Board of Marine Underwriters; John W. Dalles, Superintendent of the Red D Line; Robert Neville of the Eophone Company, Capt. E. H. Macdonald of the steamboat City of Taunton of the Fall River Line, Capt. C. W. Delano of the Red D Line steamship Philadelphia, and C. M. Raymond, President of the Carbon Steel Company.

The eophone was placed in the Lamont, and the Nimrod was the noise-maker for the occasion. Both boats went down to Gravesend Bay. There was no fog, but there was a high wind, which was not favorable for the trial of an instrument to be used in fogs, when there is little or no wind. Yet the tests were entirely satisfactory under the conditions.

The eophone is a simple contrivance. Two bell-like receivers, looking like small ventilator pipes, such as are used on shipboard, both looking the same way, and separated by a diapraghm or vane, projected above the roof of the pilot house of the Lamont. Connected with each receiver was a rubber speaking tube, inside the pilot house. The tubes were adjusted to the ears of the observer by a cap. The receivers were attached to an upright shaft, which ran through to the floor of the pilot house, and which could be turned by a wheel, so as to regulate the direction of the receivers.

If the sound comes from the starboard side when the instrument is in use, the navigator hears it strongest in the right ear, the diaphragm effectually shutting it off from the mouth of the port side receiver. Then, turning the shaft with the connected receivers toward the starboard, the observer catches the sound in both ears. When the sound is equally strong in each ear, the exact direction whence the sound comes can be determined. An indicating pointer on the shaft within the pilot house follows the direction of the receivers, and shows on a dummy compass the number of points the object is on either hand.

The test yesterday showed conclusively that the results were accurate to within a point.

The Lamont circled about the Nimrod, which used the customary fog signals, and the inventor, who was out of range of vision, manipulated the eophone, while the onlookers observed the direction of the indicator and the position of the Nimrod. A number of guests also tried the instrument with good results, showing that no especial familiarity with its handling is necessary.

As the boats returned up the bay, the wind increased, and a thick squall narrowed the horizon to a couple of hundred yards. Mr. Hanna, taking the instrument, easily located the Bay Ridge bell buoy, though it could neither be seen nor heard by the other guests.

It is possible that Mr. Hanna's report to the National Board of Marine Underwriters may result in the recognition of the eophone in the fixing of rates on vessels supplied with it.

Some of the advantages of the instrument were demonstrated in a series of tests carried out on the lighthouse steamer Lilac in a fog. The pilot was able to chase another craft, which was constantly varying its course, pick up whistling and bell buoys, and determine the proximity of shore by the echo of the whistle of his own boat. Indeed, the idea was first suggested to the inventor when a transatlantic liner on which he was a passenger came dangerously near an iceberg in a fog. With its use ferryboats can go straight across a river by following the sound of the bell at their own slips, and to warships it may prove of value in apprehending the approach of a torpedo boat or other small craft at night.

T. L. Worthley's Accounts Short.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 19.—Thomas L. Worthley, Municipal Collector at this place, who has been found short in his accounts, surrendered his books, papers, &c., to-day to the Board of Commissioners. The books have been placed in the custody of the newly appointed Collector Thomas R. Woolley.

Worthley admits the shortage, but does not know where the money has gone.

Municipal Auditor Sherman says the shortage will reach nearly $9,000, and Worthley's bondsmen will be called upon to make it good.

His bondsmen are James Throckmorton, John A. Eaton, E. H. Price, F. M. Taylor, Jr., J. F. R. Mrown, Christian Fessler, R. P. Dobbins, Thomas Patten, and J. J. Graczyk.

THE OTRANTO SAFE IN PORT

Leaking Somewhat as a Result of the Four Days Spent on the Long Island Sands.

The Wilson Line steamer Otranto, which was pulled off the Fire Island shore on Tuesday night by the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt, came into port yesterday. The steamship was leaking somewhat as the result of the four days' pounding in the sand, and the rudder was injured. The Merritt and the tug William E. Chapman towed her into port, while the tug J. D. Jones, dragging astern, acted as a rudder.

Capt. Hubby said he could not account for his grounding. He was abreast of Shinnecock at 7 o'clock Friday evening last, about seven miles distant. He ordered the course made west by south, intending to pick up a pilot near the Whistling Buoy.

The night was clear overhead, but a mist arose which obscured objects near the water. Fire Island Light was passed and the steamer was moving at fair speed, when she struck a sandy ledge and stuck fast. Then her head canted around and she lay broadside on, so that her own engines were powerless to help her off.

The tug D. S. Arnott brought in 300 casks of soda which had been taken from the Otranto while she was aground. The remainder of the cargo will be discharged and she will go into dry dock.

IS GLAD HE SHOT HIS WIFE

SCHWAB SAYS SHE HAD HIM ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP TWICE.

Did Not Intend to Shoot His Grandson, but Shot His Son Through Fear of His Own Life.

Murderer Franz Michael Schwab, the German molder, of 198 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, who Tuesday evening shot and killed his wife and afterward mortally wounded his son Bernard and the latter's infant son, Christian, at 201 Throop Avenue, where Bernard Schwab conducted a saloon, was yesterday committed to Raymond Street Jail, without bail, on a charge of murder, by Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

Schwab pleaded guilty to each of the three charges against him, and nonchalantly admitted that revenge was the motive which prompted him to commit murder. He was about to make a statement in court, but was advised by Justice Goetting to be careful about what he said. Then he lapsed into silence, and seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the means which he had adopted to make his wrongs known.

Bernard Schwab and the latter's nine-weeks-old son were alive at a late hour last night in St. Catharine's Hospital, on Bushwick Avenue, where they were placed shortly after the shooting occurred. The child cried all night with pain, but was a little easier yesterday. The doctors fear that blood poisoning will set in, and that the chances of the little sufferer pulling through are very slim. The bullet passed clear through his chest.

Dr. McNamara says that Bernard Schwab's chances of recovery are fairly good. A .38-calibre bullet penetrated the right eyebrow, passed through the eye, down through the cheekbone, which it fractured, and lodged in the muscles of the cheek. The bullet was removed yesterday.

"The right eye has been completely destroyed," said Dr. McNamara, "and the other will be sympathetically weak for some time to come."

When Schwab was brought into court yesterday morning, there was a wild look in his eyes, and his face assumed a fierce expression as he caught sight of his two other sons, Louis and Charles Schwab of 102 Stockton Street. Louis was the favorite of his mother, and "Louis" was the password by which the murderer gained admission to the apartments on the second floor of the tenement in which he shot his wife.

Assistant District Attorney Everett Caldwell appeared for the people, and at his suggestion Justice Goetting adjourned the examination until Feb. 28.

When taken back to the prisoners' pen, Schwab talked freely in German to the reporters. Although he says he is fifty-six years old, he looks much younger. He is a little below the medium height, wears a blonde mustache, which droops at the ends, and he might easily pass for a man of forty-five years.

"I am not a bit sorry for what I did last night," he said to a group of reporters. "If I had to do it all over again, I would not do it different.

"On May 27 my wife had me arrested for non-support," continued Schwab, "and Justice Laimbeer compelled me to pay her $4 a week. Three months ago she had me arrested again, and, as I was unable to secure bail, I was sent to jail, and as a result lost my job. Finally, I decided to have revenge, and resolved to kill my wife. She tried to kill me by having me locked up, so that I think I was justified in shooting her. I did not intend to shoot my grandson, and I shot my son Bernard because I feared that he would kill me when he saw his mother dead."

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral of Mrs. Schwab.

To Represent Williams in Debate.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the Debating Society this evening, H. G. Brown, '96, of Plainfield, Conn., and J. W. Bockes, '96, of Skaneateles, N. Y., were chosen to debate against Dartmouth. The first debate of the new dual league will be held in this town the evening before the Williams-Dartmouth baseball game. D. E. Hall, '97, of this town will be the third debater. Three subjects will be presented to the Dartmouth representatives, and they will choose one with the side which they wish to take.

The senior class met to-night and changed an old custom. The usual supper which is given the graduating class the night after commencement by the Marshals will be given hereafter by the class. D. V. Strickland of Brookline, Mass., and H. S. Paterson of New-York were chosen Class Marshals. W. A. Spangler was made Captain of the baseball team.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday: NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, clearing and colder, with a cold wave, high northwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, fair and colder with a cold wave, brisk northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, nearly clear, colder with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair and colder with a cold wave in northern portion, winds becoming northwesterly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder in northern portion, winds shifting to northwesterly. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder, winds becoming northwesterly. LOUISIANA, fair and colder with a cold wave in extreme northeast portion, winds becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, fair, colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in northeast portions, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and colder, winds becoming northerly. WEST TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, and COLORADO, fair weather, variable winds. TENNESSEE, fair, colder with a cold wave; northwesterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and WESTERN NEW-YORK, clearing and colder, northwesterly winds. OHIO, INDIANA, LOWER MICHIGAN, and UPPER MICHIGAN, continued fair and cold weather, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder in extreme southern portion, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in extreme northwestern portion, northerly winds becoming variable. MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, variable winds becoming southerly. IOWA, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, northerly winds becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, colder in the southern portion, light northerly winds. KANSAS, fair, colder in the southern portion, northerly winds becoming variable. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds becoming southerly. SOUTH DAKOTA

LEVY JURY DISCHARGED

Juror Spreen Said an Attempt Was Made to Approach Him.

ACCUSATION AGAINST MR. NICOLL

As a Result Juror Stetson Must Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Punished for Contempt of Court.

When Justice Bookstaver yesterday morning resumed his seat in Part VI. of the Supreme Court, where the mental condition of Daniel Levy was being investigated, to see whether he is insane for love of Mrs. Harriet Lehman, wife of the millionaire cotton broker, Sigmund Lehman, there were no indications of the storm that was to burst later in the day and bring the trial to a sensational and abrupt ending.

De Lancey Nicoll is counsel for the Lehmans and Lawyer Holm for Levy. The proceedings went along smoothly enough until recess time, when an adjournment was taken for luncheon. It was when court met after recess that there were indications of thunder in the air.

The jurors had taken their seats in the box, the defendant, the plaintiff, and the witnesses were in their places. Justice Bookstaver appeared thoughtful. A moment later he called a court officer to him and said something in a low tone. The officer went to the jury box and deepened the mystery by speaking in a still lower tone to Juror No. 5, Henry Spreen.

As a result of the whispering Mr. Spreen left his seat and went to Justice Bookstaver, with whom he held a quiet consultation. The Justice then called up Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Holm. The four of them whispered and talked and looked very mysterious.

There was a buzz of excitement in the courtroom. Justice Bookstaver sent Spreen back to his seat and made the following announcement:

"I have been informed that an attempt was made by a person who has not been identified to approach Juror No. 5, Mr. Henry Spreen. Mr. Spreen would not permit the man to talk to him, and immediately communicated the fact to me.

"This is known to some of the other jurymen and to other people. Under the circumstances, the Court of its own motion discharges the jury from further consideration of this case.

"It is with deep regret that I do this, and only because I believe the proper administration of justice requires it.

"I wish to exonerate counsel on both sides from any participation in this unfortunate affair, and I also wish to say that both parties to the suit are blameless.

"I wish to add that if the man who approached the juror should at any time be seen and identified he will be punished for his officious and mischievous interference with the administration of justice.

"Gentlemen, you are discharged."

The Judge's words fell like a bombshell. The jurors half rose in their seats, and prepared to leave the box, when Juror No. 4 made himself heard.

"Your Honor," he began, "a man came to my house last night, and in my absence asked my wife a number of impertinent questions. I am free to confess that I now have an idea where that person came from, and I have my suspicions that the information now acted upon came from the same source.

"I want to ask your Honor," he went on, "if there is reason to discharge the jury and withdraw the case because a man attempts to speak with me when I am serving on that jury?"

"Not always," replied the Judge, who had watched the juror carefully while he was speaking.

Mr. Stetson said nothing more just then, and the Court repeated: "Gentlemen, you are discharged."

The jurors left the box, and the excitement was so great in the courtroom that the officers with difficulty restrained the more curious of the crowd and kept order.

Mr. Stetson is an electrical expert, with an office on the fifth floor of 243 Broadway. He remained in the courtroom for some time, and while Justice Bookstaver was taking Spreen's affidavit he walked over to Mr. Nicoll, and said:

"Now that the case is all over, Mr. Nicoll, I want to say that, while I have no opinion, I and others on the jury think that when you saw that the case was going against you, you instigated these people to approach the jurors, so as to end the case in this way."

Mr. Nicoll stared at the juror, and his color rose as he listened.

"Bah!" he exclaimed, angrily, "that is too contemptible to notice. You remain in the courtroom," he added; "I may want to see you."

Mr. Stetson buttoned his overcoat and walked toward the door.

"If you want to see me," he replied, with emphasis, "you can come to my office."

He then walked out of the room.

As soon as Justice Bookstaver was at liberty, Mr. Nicoll repeated to him the words Mr. Stetson had used. He was very indignant.

"I have been too long a member of the bar," he said, "to permit any juror or any one else to make such statements to me. It is a gross insult and affront."

"Mr. Nicoll," said Justice Bookstaver, "if you will put what you have said in the form of an affidavit I will issue an order for Stetson's appearance in court tomorrow morning. I'll send the Sheriff after him.

"This is not only a reflection on you, but also on the Court, for no such plan could have been successful without the consent of the Court.

"I want to say that neither of the counsel knew anything about the matter of the juror being approached until they were told of it by the Court, and I wish to add that the jury was discharged against the expressed desire of counsel to continue.

"The Court took it upon itself to discharge the jury, and subsequent developments have proved the Court's course was right."

Mr. Nicoll made an affidavit in very short order, and the Court issued an order that the juror should appear before him this morning and explain his conduct and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

As soon as the excitement had been quelled Levy's counsel made a motion that he might be given into the custody of his friends until a new trial was ordered.

"I have authority only to try the question of his sanity," ruled the Court, in reply, "and not of his liberty."

The motion was denied, and Levy was taken back to the insane asylum on Ward's Island.

The case will now return to Judge Dugro, who will reassign it for trial in one of the ten trial terms of the Supreme Court.

Dr. H. Valentine Wildman of Bellevue Hospital was the first witness at the session yesterday morning.

"Is Levy insane?" he was asked.

"He is suffering from paranola, a chronic form of insanity," was the reply.

Lawyer Holm cross-examined.

"Are you," he asked the doctor, "as familiar with love as you are with insanity?"

"No," was the reply.

"Have you never closely watched a man who has been in love?"

"Oh, no," was the decided answer.

"What percentage of persons sent to Bellevue as insane are discharged?"

"Forty per cent."

"How many are examined annually there as to their sanity?"

"Twenty-four hundred."

The witness said that paranoia was a rare disease.

"Persons thus afflicted usually entertain some foolish belief, don't they?"

"Yes."

"Levy is foolish, is he not?"

"His belief that Mrs. Lehman is in love with him is foolish," said the doctor.

The next witness, Dr. John H. Furness, a physician at Ward's Island, admitted that he had had very little experience of love, and did not know the condition of a lover's mind.

Shortly before adjournment for recess Juror Stetson spoke with Mr. Nicoll in an undertone.

"Your Honor," announced Mr. Nicoll, "Juror No. 4 would like to examine Lawyer Holm on the witness stand."

"You have no right to point me out, Mr. Nicoll," objected Mr. Stetson.

"I merely made a suggestion," said Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. Holm said he was willing to go on the stand and be examined by Mr. Stetson. Adjournment for recess was taken without Mr. Holm going on the stand.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Although the dancing and feasting season is over, the fashionable folk will have plenty to keep them busy, for the penetential season does not exclude them from the play, dinners, luncheons, skating parties, bowling, badminton, musicales, or other entertainments of similar character. There was nothing of importance on the social calendar yesterday, which was Ash Wednesday, and St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, Grace Church, the French Church of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Francis Xavier's, the Cathedral, and other Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches were crowded.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Suzanne Dillon, daughter of ex-Judge and Mrs. John F. Dillon of 671 Madison Avenue, to Gerard Warriner of Eastbourne, the famous watering place of England. Miss Dillon, who is a sister of that popular hostess, Mrs. Dillon Oliver, is a charming and accomplished young woman. The marriage will take place soon in St. Bartholomew's Church, but will be quietly celebrated, owing to the deaths of the little daughters of the bride's parents. After the marriage the young couple will sail for England and will spend a portion of the Summer in the neighborhood of London.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dean Sage will sail for Europe in the latter part of this month, having in contemplation a three months' tour of the Mediterranean.

—Mrs. Charles Edgar Bogart of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street gave a large reception yesterday afternoon, when she wore a handsome gown of white brocade, covered with point lace. She was assisted in receiving by several pretty young women, among them being Miss Estelle Arnold, a daughter of Surrogate Arnold. The table decorations consisted of yellow roses and garlands of the same flowers, and yellow satin ribbons. There was music by a mandolin orchestra, the musicians being hidden in a grove of pines. Among the guests were Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell, Mrs. George W. Pier, Mrs. James Kemp Mason, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. John D. Young, Mrs. John H. V. Arnold, Mrs. Albert Tilt, Mrs. Henry Young, Mrs. Frederic Spedden, Mrs. John S. Foster, Miss Burkholder, and Mrs. Walker Curry. Mrs. Bogart, who is a handsome woman of the blonde type, is the eldest daughter of John S. Young, who died several years ago, leaving a large fortune.

—The Wednesday Theatre Club, owing to the fact that yesterday was Ash Wednesday, postponed its intended visit to Palmer's Theatre last night. The club will visit Daly's Theatre next Wednesday night.

—The report regarding a feud existing between Mrs. Astor, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and the various members of the Vanderbilt family is absolutely untrue. Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt was a guest of Mrs. John Jacob Astor only a few days ago, and at a luncheon given on Tuesday Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. William Astor were guests and occupied adjoining seats. The Vanderbilts have not attended many social functions recently owing to several deaths in the family. Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt has always been a very great favorite with the Astors, and particularly with Mrs. William Astor.

—The report that Mrs. Walter Pierpont Bigelow, Mrs. J. Frederic Georger, and Mrs. Elder Bradshaw, who are patronizing a dancing class, will give a masquerade is contradicted. The two final dances of the class will take place on April 7 and 21.

—The death on Tuesday of Edward Renshaw Jones is a great blow to his family and his friends, and will throw a large number of prominent people into mourning. Mr. Jones, who was a most promising young man, and a member of the Union Club, was graduated at Harvard in 1893. He was a son of the late Edward Renshaw Jones of Washington Square, a nephew of Mrs. Washington Morton, Mrs. James F. Ruggles of Staten Island, and of Mr. Baldwin of Tuxedo, his mother having been Miss Mary Estelle Baldwin.

—Another death yesterday which will throw several families into mourning was that of Miss Katherine Boudinot Van Rensselaer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer of West End Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, and a granddaughter of the late Olivia Phelps Atterbury. Miss Van Rensselaer, who was an exceedingly charming and pretty woman, was taken ill last Thursday and on Saturday was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where an operation for appendicitis was performed by Dr. Charles McBurney. Miss Van Rensselaer rallied for a time, and then failed so rapidly that her physicians could not save her. Miss Van Rensselaer on her father's side was connected with the Delafield, Ervin, Crosby, and other prominent families. On her mother's side she was related to the Dodges and the Atterburys.

—Mrs. J. Clarence Conover of 24 West Eighty-second Street and her daughter started yesterday for Florida. They will return to the city early in the Spring.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Taylor of 294 Fifth Avenue returned from Europe last week. They visited Castle Martyre, the seat of the Earl of Shannon, near Cork, Ireland. Mrs. Beddy, formerly of Philadelphia, sister of Mrs. Taylor, married the Earl of Shannon recently.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Terry of New-York, the latter formerly Miss Julia Ricketts Lawrence, are spending part of their honeymoon with Speaker and Mrs. Hamilton Fish at Albany.

—Mrs. Fitch, wife of Dr. Fitch of 640 Madison Avenue, was at home informally yesterday afternoon. Dr. Fitch was formerly physician to the late President de Barrios of Guatemala, and was Major General on his staff. He was also Surgeon of the Military and Magdalena Hospitals, and was Consul General of the United States in Guatemala.

—Louis Berg of 503 Fifth Avenue has been ill for several days at the Windsor Hotel. He is much improved and his physicians have hopes of his rapid recovery.

—Mrs. Amie Du Pont gave a box party last evening at Palmer's Theatre in honor of Miss Maud Hewitt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hewitt and a débutante of this season. Supper followed at the Waldorf.

—At the last "at home" which she gave on Monday afternoon at her residence in West Eighty-first Street Mrs. Arthur L. Root wore a handsome gown of rose pink brocade, embroidered in pearls and point Duchesse lace. The drawing rooms were handsomely decorated with pink roses and tropical plants. The buffet table was beautified with pink roses and delicate vines. Assisting the hostess in receiving were Mrs. Cyrus Swan Sedgwick, Mrs. William Berry Fosdick, Mrs. John Daniel Robinson, Miss Augusta Benedict, Miss Della Estabrook Smith, Miss Ransom, Miss Sadie Moore, and the Misses Robinson, sisters of Mrs. Root. They wore gowns of pink and white silk. Among the four hundred guests present were Mrs. Asa Alling-Alling, Mrs. Alfred Hawley Curtis, Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Mrs. Albert Mills Judson, Mrs. Edward A. Tret, Mrs. R. G. Dean, Mrs. James W. Pringle, the Misses Holly, Mrs. J. Oscar Poillon, Mrs. George Hervey Smith, Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, Mrs. Victor Erbacher, Mrs. Albert Tilt, Mrs. Sheppard Knapp, Mrs. Victor A. Edwards, Mrs. J. Lounsberry Davis, Mrs. Charles W. Isbell, Mrs. W. Larendon, Miss Larendon, Mrs. Henry Grant Dart, Mrs. Frank W. Tolley, Mrs. Henry Whiting Tyler, Mrs. Edward Todd, Jr., Mrs. Charles W. Mumford, Mrs. L. H. Spence, Mrs. Clinton L. Bagg, Miss Maud Bliss, Mrs. Powhattan R. Robinson, Miss S. Harrie Ellison, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Edward Davis Tucker, Mrs. Hamilton Biggam, Miss Reed, Miss Roxall, Mrs. William H. Bayne, Mrs. William B. Rolston, the Misses Haff, Mrs. Charles E. Orris, Mrs. W. H. Acken, Mrs. Mason, Miss Mason, Mrs. McEntyre, Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor, Mrs. A. G. Williams, Mrs. Charles T. Burnett, Mrs. E. Dargie, Mrs. T. Jefferson French, Mrs. Robert Alexander Smith, Miss Haviland, and Mrs. William Wilson.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting have decided to spend the coming Summer in Lenox, Mass., and have taken the house on the old Lebanon Road belonging to Mrs. William B. Bacon. The house is in close proximity to the residences of Dr. Richard C. Greenland, Morris K. Jesup, Joseph Burden of Troy, and Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt. Across the road is the large house formerly occupied by Anson Phelps Stokes, and which thus far has not found a purchaser since Mr. Stokes left it for his fine estate on Mahkeenac Lake, more familiarly known as "Stockbridge Bowl."

—J. Clarence Davies of 80 West End Avenue will entertain a party of friends at whist this evening. Mr. Davies's sister, Miss Florence Davies, will assist him in receiving the guests. Handsome prizes are to be awarded to the winners.

—The first of a series of readings which Mrs. John Sherwood will give during Lent at the Windsor Hotel will take place today. The title of the initial reading will be "The Home of Philip II."

—The first meeting of the Knickerbocker Sewing Class in Lent will take place today at the home of Mrs. Saltus of 105 East Eighteenth Street. The following meeting will take place on Feb. 26 at the home of Mrs. G. B. Smith of 19 West Sixteenth Street.

—Mrs. William H. Jackson of 556 Madison Avenue has invitations out for a progressive euchre party on Monday of next week.

—Mrs. Seymour Bonsell is spending this month in Thomasville, Ga. Her health has improved since her sojourn in the South.

—Mrs. Bondurant Henry of 28 West Fifty-ninth Street gave a luncheon party at the Waldorf yesterday when the guest of honor was Mrs. George Giffen Turner.

—Mrs. C. A. McCoon of 144 West Seventy-second Street gave a luncheon party yesterday, when covers were laid for six persons.

—Mrs. Henry Winant of 115 West Fifty-fifth Street gave the last of her "at homes" yesterday. Mrs. Winant, who is a most charming hostess, is a sister of Ernest Gunther and of Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood.

—Miss Mary Hammond Burnam of 106 East Seventy-fourth Street has cards out for a musicale on Feb. 22 at 11 o'clock A. M. Among those who will appear are Carl H. Angel, the violinist, who is a graduate of Leipsic Conservatory, and a pupil of Sauret, and Alexander Heindel, formerly of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The giving of morning musicales is rapidly becoming popular since Albert Morris Bagby started them. They are largely attended by women, 11 o'clock being an awkward hour for men of leisure.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Van Nostrand of Beacon Street, Boston, who have taken apartments at the Waldorf, where they will remain until May, have not decided yet whether they will occupy Pine Knoll, their handsome country place at Buzzard's Bay, next Summer. It is probable that they will spend the Summer at Narragansett Pier. The closing during the season of the Van Nostrand house will bring regret to the Buzzard's Bay folk, as they always entertained very delightfully there.

PATRIARCH.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Dolan—Harran.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 19.—Miss Elizabeth Harran and William Dolan were married in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church to-night. Father John McGuire performed the ceremony.

Miss Minnie J. Davren was the bridesmaid and William White was best man. Only relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Morris—Harvey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 19.—A very pretty wedding took place here to-day in St. Luke's Church at 12 o'clock, the contracting parties being Miss Stella Harvey, daughter of W. R. Harvey, and Daniel S. Morris. The Rev. H. R. Robinson officiated. There were more than fifty persons present to witness the ceremony.

COMING EVENTS.

—John P. Faure's lecture on "The Floating Hospital and Its Nurses," Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, this evening, 8.

—American Paper Manufacturers' Association banquet, Delmonico's to-night, 7:30.

—Annual dinner of Hardware and Metal Trades, Hotel Savoy, to-night at 7.

A Washington's Birthday Celebration.

There will be an elaborate celebration of Washington's Birthday given by the Bloomingdale Reformed Church Sunday school, in the main auditorium of the church, West Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard, next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. A feature of the entertainment will be tableaus illustrating the National hymns. Miss Lily Haffner Wood, who has prepared them, is a thorough artist, with experience, and the tableaus are sure to be a success. The twelve young girls who take part in the tableaus will also execute an "American flag drill," while seven youths will have a "Washington sword drill." Miss Niebuhr will sing "America," accompanying it with pantomime. Edward Payson Cone, Superintendent, will make a few remarks on "Why We Celebrate," and there will be a number of recitations. A nominal admittance fee will be charged.

A Clergyman Accused by a Woman.

Leopold Lefkowitz, a Russian minister, forty-one years old, of 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was arrested yesterday in connection with the case of Lena Kartenbaum of 224 Seventh Street, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital Tuesday night suffering from the effects of an operation.

The woman identified Lefkowitz as the man who was responsible for her condition.

Abraham Feinberg of 324 Pleasant Avenue, who is said to have sent the woman to a physician, was also arrested yesterday.

Flagman Killed by a Train.

John Fredericks, sixty years old, of 324 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, a flagman employed by the Long Island Railroad Company on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, was run over and killed by a train at Twenty-second and Gravesend Avenues yesterday afternoon.

George Paynter, the engineer of the train, was arrested, and held on the charge of homicide.

Caught After a Burglary.

John Burke, nineteen years old, who gave his residence as 158 Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon, after committing a burglary in the rooms of Mrs. Catherine Jagels, on the fourth floor of 155 East Fiftieth Street. He tried to escape, but fell in the hall and sprained his elbow, and was unable to get away. A policeman caught him and locked him up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

DIED OF APPENDICITIS

Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer Passes Away in a Hospital.

HAD RESORTED TO HEROIC TREATMENT

Dr. Stimson Says Death Was Due to the Disease, Not to the Operation—Malady Baffles the Best Skill at Times.

Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, died at Roosevelt Hospital early yesterday morning. She had been taken there while suffering from appendicitis and an operation had been performed Sunday evening. At first it appeared that the operation would prove successful, but Monday night the patient began to sink and did not rally again. Dr. Charles McBurney of 28 West Thirty-seventh Street performed the operation.

Miss Van Rensselaer was related to many of the most prominent members of the upper social circles. She was a beautiful girl of twenty-one. She made her début two Winters ago and had since been among the leaders of the younger set. She also did much charitable work.

Perhaps no malady has attracted more attention than appendicitis since the physicians began to treat it as a separate disease. Doctors readily admit that there are still some mysteries about it and that diagnosis cannot always be depended on to show the correct time for resorting to heroic treatment.

Miss Van Rensselaer was taken to Roosevelt Hospital Sunday afternoon. She had been suffering for a week and Dr. Lewis A. Stimson of 34 East Thirty-third Street, who was in attendance, diagnosed the case as one of appendicitis. It was decided to be a case requiring an operation, and Dr. Charles McBurney was called in. He found the patient in good spirits Sunday, and said conditions were favorable. Assisted by the hospital corps, he performed the operation that evening.

Dr. McBurney could not be seen yesterday regarding the case. Dr. Stimson, when asked about it by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said:

"I do not care to say anything about the case. I will say, however, that the death of Miss Van Rensselaer was not due to the operation. She rallied from that. The cause of her death was the disease itself."

Other physicians who are familiar with such cases were seen yesterday, but they refused to allow themselves to be quoted, saying it would be a violation of professional ethics.

"I think I can say with safety," said one, "that this case will be accepted by the medical fraternity as one in which the very best skill was used, but in which the highest skill proved unavailing. Dr. McBurney is one of the physicians in New-York who stands so well among his fellows that they need no other assurance in a case than his name.

"About 2 per cent. of the operations for appendicitis prove fatal. All operations are dangerous. They are resorted to only when it is seen that they are absolutely necessary in order to save life. Many lives are saved by operations, but sometimes the best of physicians will find cases that are beyond their skill."

The general subject of appendicitis was discussed by the surgery section of the Academy of Medicine Feb. 10, the leading paper being by Dr. Robert T. Morris. It was a résumé of 100 resorts to the knife in cases where appendicitis was diagnosed. There were thirty-four acute cases. The mortality was but 2 per cent. In each case there was abscess. Twenty-four of the patients were females. In several instances the patient was in a moribund condition, when operated on, but recovered. In all but five cases, the appendix was removed. Nice surgical judgment was required in the cases when the patient's condition almost forbade hope of success.

Dr. Beverley Robinson of 37 West Thirty-fifth Street, in discussing the paper, said: "It has been held that no matter how earnest the diagnosis it can never be positively predicted how a case is going to progress and end. In some cases the knife does not reveal anything that satisfactorily explains the symptoms. Cases are on record when rheumatic treatment had the very best effect where nothing in the patient's history told of rheumatism.

"It has also been held by excellent authority that the appendix is nothing more than an abdominal tonsil, and that the appendix, weakened and defenseless through rheumatic conditions was attacked by micro-organisms."

A number of prominent persons have been successfully operated on for appendicitis. Among others are John W. Mackay, the Rev. Dr. Rylance of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and Hubert Wilke, the baritone.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—MANAGER HILL RETIRES.—Manager J. M. Hill retired from the management of the Standard Theatre yesterday, having sold his lease, which has yet three years to run, to William Seis, who has heretofore been connected with a circus. This action takes Mr. Hill from the circle of New-York managers, but he will probably continue to be interested in theatrical business on the road. Mr. Seis announces that the Standard will continue to be run as a combination comedy house, and that he expects "Chimmie Fadden," which goes there next Monday from the Garden Theatre, to run through the season. Mr. Hill's action, though not wholly unexpected, came as a genuine surprise to his brother managers yesterday, none of whom had any notion that he would retire so suddenly. The Standard has been closed for two weeks, for want of an attraction. Mr. Hill has been its manager for the past five years.

—THE NEW TROCADERO.—Koster & Bial's old music hall on Twenty-third Street, where that firm made their name, and which has been closed since their removal, will be opened March 9 under the name of The Trocadero and the management of J. H. Dalton and L. Verande, with A. Engel as business manager. The house is now being reconstructed, and will be entirely remodeled and redecorated, having a seating capacity for 1,000 people. Messrs. Dalton & Verande, the proprietors, declare that it will be one of the most artistically-arranged music halls in the country, and that only artists of acknowledged ability will appear on the boards.

—AMERICAN THEATRE.—Capt. Crozier, one of the Government gun experts at Sandy Hook, was a recent visitor of the American Theatre, and thoroughly enjoyed the battle scene of "Burmah," with its Gatling and Maxim guns. The latter is now being subjected to severe tests at Sandy Hook before its adoption by the American Government, and Capt. Crozier was much interested in its use as a stage adjunct. Tonight a theatre party, consisting of forty-five choir boys of St. Andrew's Church, will attend the performance of "Burmah."

—THEODORE THOMAS TESTIMONIAL.—Rudolph Aronson is greatly encouraged at the interest which is being shown in the Theodore Thomas testimonial. Members of the Philharmonic, Manuscript, and Aschenbroedel Societies, William Steinway, Elkaw Naumburg, Rafael Joseffy, Ernest Meyer, Alexander Bremer, Charles H. Ditson, John G. Norris, H. Perlet, and many others have already subscribed.

—"THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS."—One of the few successes of the theatrical season will be revived at the Garden Theatre Monday night. It is the English version by Sydney Rosenfeld of the German comedy "Zwei Wappen," and is called "The Two Escutcheons." Mr. Rosenfeld himself will be the producer, and he expects his play to run through the season at the Garden.

—TWO THEATRE PARTIES TO-NIGHT.—A theatre party composed of 150 members of the Arion Society will attend the performance of "Gentleman Joe," at the Bijou Theatre, to-night. The house will be handsomely decorated for the occasion. A second party will be given by Bownes Briggs, General Passenger Agent of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

—THE NEXT CASINO REVIEW.—Canary & Lederer have decided to change the title of their next annual "Review," to be produced at the Casino in the Spring, from "The Kaleidoscope" to "Broadway." The literary and musical work in "Broadway" is now nearly completed. The "Review" will succeed "The Lady Slavey" at the Casino.

—"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK."—Klaw & Erlanger secured yesterday the exclusive rights to "Jack and the Beanstalk," R. A. Barnet's musical extravaganza, which was produced by the Boston cadets last week. They will organize a strong company, and give the piece an elaborate production next Fall.

—THE STODDARD LECTURES.—John L. Stoddard's series of illustrated Lenten lectures will begin at Daly's Theatre next Monday morning, and continue daily for five weeks. The advance sale of course tickets has been this year larger than ever, and all indications point to a remarkably prosperous season.

—MME. BERNHARDT'S TOUR.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt closes her engagement at Abbey's Theatre on Saturday evening. She will give on Monday, Feb. 24, a single performance of "Izeyl" at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, from where she will start with her company for an extensive tour through this country.

—IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—The first performance of the latest Sudermann success, "Das Glueck im Winkel," (Happiness in a Nook,) will be given at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. The three principal parts will be played by Charlotte Durand, Bruno Geidner, and Hubert Reusch.

MR. MABIE'S NARROW ESCAPE

Saw the Flash from George Hedden's Pistol and Deflected the Bullet with a Convenient Student's Lamp.

George Hedden, a truckman, fifty years old, of 117 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, was a prisoner in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault in the first degree. The complainant against Hedden was Robert Mabie, a broker, who lives at 77 Hewes Street, in the Eastern District, and has an office at 375 Fulton Street. Mabie was uninjured when he appeared in court, but he took occasion to explain that he owes his lucky escape from a sudden death to the skill with which he parried Hedden's bullet with a student's lamp.

Messrs. Hedden and Mabie had been warm friends, both in a business and social way for several years. They had transacted a great deal of business together, and were successful in making profits. Hedden and his friend, Hiram Bedell, who also has an office at 375 Fulton Street, recently entered into a deal which produced a loss. When Hedden failed to make good his share of the loss Bedell sued him, and Tuesday secured a judgment against him. Hedden called at Mabie's office later in the day and asked the broker to procure a short extension of time for him from Bedell. This Mabie declined to do.

Hedden called at Mabie's house, on Hewes Street, yesterday morning, and told Mrs. Mabie that he had an important business arrangement to transact, and that it was necessary to see her husband at once. Mabie appeared in the dining room in his dressing gown a few minutes afterward.

"Well, Mr. Hedden, what do you want?" asked the broker.

"I want you to go with me and see Bedell," replied Hedden.

"I can't very well do that," said Mabie.

Then, according to the broker, Hedden pulled an English bulldog revolver from his pocket and fired.

"I saw the flash of the revolver," said Mabie, "and I picked up a student's lamp and warded off the bullet. Then I pounced upon the truckman, and grabbed the revolver, while Mrs. Mabie went out into the street and summoned Policeman McGarvey of the Sixteenth Precinct, who placed Mr. Hedden under arrest.

Hedden pleaded not guilty, and in default of $1,500 bail was committed to jail. He declined to make any statement in connection with the alleged shooting until after consultation with his counsel, George Kinkle.

MAYOR WURSTER'S MIND CHANGED

He Had a Bill Drawn to Divide the City Works Department and Now Opposes His Own Measure.

Mayor Wurster changes his mind often. His change on the question of consolidation is well known, and now he has changed his mind upon one of his pet schemes.

He advocated a bill dividing the City Works Department, and the bill was sent to Albany. It was drawn by Corporation Counsel Burr at Mayor Wurster's suggestion, and now that it is in Albany, Mayor Wurster does not want it to become a law.

"While I shall do nothing to defeat it," he said yesterday, "I shall not go out of my way to have it passed. If the Legislature shall see fit to pass it, well and good, but I am not seeking more trouble in making appointments."

He refused to explain why he had changed his mind.

Commissioner Willis, in speaking of the matter, said: "I am satisfied, after making examinations into the workings of the department, that in the event of its division into either two or three departments, more or less friction would occur, owing to the complex and intricate work involved. This is also the opinion of old attachés of the department, who look at the matter from a practical and business viewpoint. It would seem to me practicable to leave the department under the charge of one Commissioner, who would be held responsible for the conduct of its affairs. Although there is an enormous amount of business, it can be grasped and comprehended by one man. If my personal views were sought, I would advise against a division. My plan would be to have one Commissioner, with two or three deputies, to be placed at the heads of bureaus and held responsible for them by the Commissioner. If I were in a position to reorganize the department, I believe I could secure greater efficiency of service at much less cost to the taxpayers than if one or two Commissionerships were erected. You will understand that these are merely my personal views, and I am not urging them upon the Legislature."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Judge Neville of the Court of Criminal Correction to-day dismissed the case of criminal libel brought by William Brockman, President of the School Board, against Charles E. Chapin, city editor of an evening newspaper. Judge Neville held that criticism of a public officer in a newspaper was privileged, and no action would lie unless personal malice was shown.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—William Whalen, local agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was found suffering in his room at 1 o'clock this morning. At the hospital he told the physician and the Chief of Police that he had been assaulted by an unknown person on Pacific Street. He died before the nature of his injuries, which were internal, was learned.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—In a litte cottage at 11 Plymouth Avenue at noon, Jacob Moser, sixty-five years old, one of the tenants, shot and killed Mrs. Marguerite Sengey, thirty-two years old, who lives in the same house, and then shot himself.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 19.—The house of Richard Holme, manager of the Denver Water Company, was entered last night by a burglar, who, presenting a gun at the head of Mrs. Holme, ransacked the house, and carried off $2,000 worth of diamonds. There is no clue to the robber.

GLOVERSVILLE, Feb. 19.—The tests for extracting gold from sand were finished yesterday. Three and a half tons of sand were washed and $17.25 in pure gold was extracted. A company, with a capital of $50,000, will be formed.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Foster and Miss Irene Saunderlin of Church Hill, this city, were run over at the outskirts of the city this morning by a Chesapeake and Ohio train and killed.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.
SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.
WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., west, a gale, clear.
Ship I. F. Chapman, Thomson, from Liverpool, Jan. 6, passed in at Sandy Hook at 3:30 P. M.
Bark Grundloven, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, Waterford 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Record, (Nor.,) Olsen, Capetown 64 ds., with mdse. to Willett & Co.; vessel to master.
SS Comal, Galveston.
PORT ROYAL SOUND, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about March 2, 1896, a bell buoy, painted red, will be substituted for the present Turning Point Buoy No. 2½, red second-class nun, in 27 feet of water, at the intersection of the range lines marked by the lights of the Hilton Head and Paris Island ranges, in the southeast channel, between Northeast Breaker and Martin's Industry Shoal, off the entrance to Port Royal Sound, South Carolina.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LIBRARY COUCHES.

It is delightful to see how some of our newest library couches and sofas compare with those of a decade ago. They are wider, longer, lower—vastly more comfortable and more pleasing to the eye.

Perhaps the most beautiful are the very wide ones with thick, soft, rectangular backs and arms covered with tapestry in quiet greens and grays; and the richer colored specimens, whose upholstered backs and arms are framed in broad bands of glowing mahogany.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

A Spoonful of ROYAL Baking Powder

will raise one third more biscuit than the same quantity of any other baking powder, and will make them lighter, sweeter, purer and more wholesome.

See U. S. Gov't. Report on Baking Powders, p. 13.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 103 Park Avenue, has eighteen beds devoted to contagious ophthalmia, which are almost constantly filled, patients being sent there from institutions which do not take this class of patients. Their care involves extraordinary expense, since the nursing must be both day and night. There are very inadequate accommodations in New-York for this class of cases, although their importance cannot be overestimated, since they chiefly involve young people, and blindness results, unless the most assiduous and skillful care is given. Contributions for the maintenance of this ward, or for its endowment, would be very welcome, and enable the Directors to accomplish much more good than they do now.

—The American Carnation Society holds its fifth annual convention at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, to-day and Friday. Papers on the cultivation of the carnation and its diseases and other pertinent subjects, will be read by prominent carnation specialists, who will be present from all parts of this country and Canada. A magnificent exhibition of carnation flowers will be staged in the Palm Garden, which will be open to the public from 1 to 11 P. M., both days. A banquet will be tendered to the visitors this night at the Broadway Central Hotel, by the New-York Florists' Club.

—The Hamburg-American steamship Furst Bismarck, which sailed from New-York for the Orient with a large party of excursionists the latter part of January, was reported arriving at Malta at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The express steamer Columbia of the same line, which is making an excursion trip through the West Indies and the Spanish Main, was at Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday. She touches at Havana on her return to New-York.

—America Lodge, No. 410, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, gave an entertainment at Terrace Garden last night entitled "A Washington and Lincoln Evening." There were about 300 persons in attendance. The programme consisted of an address on Washington by Dr. Joseph Silverman and addresses on Lincoln by A. I. Elkus, J. I. Moquist, Alfred Varcha, and Lester Hirsch. E. Rauetschek gave a musical entertainment.

—"Correct English."—Works on the subject are very numerous. Here are a few recent ones: Ballard's "Handbook of Blunders," (Boston, Lee & Shepard, 50 cents;) Bigelow's "Mistakes in Writing English," (Boston, Lee & Shepard, 50 cents;) Bowden's "Blunders in Educated Circles," (New-York, G. W. Dillingham, 75 cents;) Hodgson's "Errors in the Use of English," (New-York, D. Appleton & Co., 75 cents.)

—The City Club of New-York will give a dinner in the parlors of the clubhouse next Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at which informal addresses are expected from Mr. Choate, Mr. Low, Mr. Carter, and others. At the conclusion of the dinner, the proposed amendments to the Constitution will be

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COURT OF APPEALS RELIEF

Serious Opposition to the Plan of Senator Lexow.

THE CASUALTY COMPANIES PROTEST

It Is Alleged that the Limitation of Appeals in Actions for Negligence Would Be Rank Injustice to Many Litigants.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—A hearing was had before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon on Senator Lexow's bill, which seeks to limit appeals to the Court of Appeals to questions of law, except in certain cases, and thus relieve the present overburdened calendar of the Court of Appeals.

The bill provides that no appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals from a judgment of affirmance hereafter rendered in an action to recover damages for a personal injury, or to recover damages for injuries resulting in death, or in an action to cancel a judgment or written instrument, as in fraud of the rights of creditors, when the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is unanimous, unless such Appellate Division shall certify that, in its opinion, a question of law is involved, which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, or unless in case of its refusal to certify, the appeal is allowed by the Court of Appeals.

Thomas S. Moore, representing the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New-York City, opposed the bill in so far as it affects actions for negligence. He understood that this change in the law is sought to be made because the calendar of the Court of Appeals is crowded with cases; that many appeals in cases of negligence are made for delay; that the character of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is such that the decisions are more likely to be correct than the decisions of the late General Term of the Supreme Court, and that the law of negligence is well settled.

In answer to suggestions he said: "It is submitted that, in order to relieve the Court of Appeals, it is not just to take away from a large class of litigants the right to have their cases heard by the court of last resort. Formerly litigants in cases involving only $500 were restricted in their appeals to the Court of Appeals in the same manner as proposed in this act, and that was considered so unjust that the present legislation, Section 10 of Article 6, provides that the right of appeal shall not depend on the amount involved, and it is submitted that it is as unfair to limit appeals in a certain class or classes of cases as it is to limit them because they do not exceed a certain amount.

"The proposed law would not relieve the Court of Appeals. It provides that no appeal shall be taken in the cases named unless the Appelate Division shall certify that, in its opinion, a question of law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals; and it provides, in case the Appellate Division refuses to so certify, that then an appeal may be allowed by the Court of Appeals itself. Now this appeal cannot be allowed until a motion is made before the court for permission to take the appeal, and the court cannot pass upon a motion intelligently until it has examined the appellant's case; and it will require almost as much time to examine the case to determine whether an appeal will lie as to determine whether the judgment appealed from is correct.

"The court already has the power to remedy the abuse of the right of appeal. If some appeals in any class of cases have no merit, the remedy is not in denying the right of appeal to those which have merit, but by imposing a penalty of 10 per cent. in cases where the appeal is frivolous, as provided by Section 3,251 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It is yet to be proved that the decisions of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court will be any more likely to be affirmed by the Court of Appeals than the decisions of the late General Term; the latter was composed of three Judges, the former consist of five. The General Term Justices were the most experienced in their respective departments, and the only advantage in the present court is that the Judges are more numerous, and they will have more time to give to their decisions; but it is submitted that this is a mere hope, and is not a sufficient reason for depriving a large class of litigants of the right of appeal enjoyed by all others.

"While it is true that the law of negligence is well settled, so far as its general principles are concerned, still the courts find the greatest difficulty in applying these principles to the cases that come before them. There is no class of cases argued in the Court of Appeals where there are so many reversals as in negligence cases. In the last twenty-five volumes of the Court of Appeals reports, from Vol. 124 to 146 inclusive, there are reported 172 negligence cases; in 106 of these cases the judgment of the General Term was reversed, being 62 per cent. of the number of cases reported.

"It is very probable that the law of negligence, instead of being well settled, will be very much changed, and many new questions will arise in the near future which should be submitted to the Court of Appeals for its determination. If the bill 'defining the liabilities of railroads and other employers to employes in certain cases,' recently introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Cutler, becomes a law, a number of new legal questions will arise which will affect not only every railroad and corporation in the State, but every employer of labor, and every person who employs a domestic servant, and every farmer who has men at work for him upon his farm."

Ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor, representing the State Association of Street Railroad Companies, also opposed the bill.

Louis Marshall of New-York City, who during the Constitutional Convention exerted his influence in an endeavor to have appeals to the Court of Appeals limited in a manner that would lessen the number of appeals on the calendar, spoke in favor of the bill and urged its favorable consideration.

A further hearing will be given Wednesday afternoon next.

BUNCE FLEET FOR THE WEST INDIES

The Original Project for Extended Evolutions Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It is probable that the Bunce fleet will leave Norfolk shortly for a cruise in the West Indies. It seems to be the impression in the Navy Department that the squadron may as well be employed as remain longer in Hampton Roads.

The original project for extended evolutions will probably be abandoned; indeed the plan was long ago surrendered in favor of the then engrossing international subjects which promised to actively engage the fleet.

The Secretary of the Navy has not definitely determined upon the destination of the fleet, but, unless something unexpected develops, the ships will shortly sail for the South.

The vessels are in good condition, with one exception. It will only require a few hours to get under way. The coal bunkers are filled, and every thing is in readiness and has been for weeks.

The Raleigh, after the accident to that ship, requires repairs to the extent of $2,500. The work will delay the departure of the ship with the other vessels of the fleet.

The Bunce squadron, as it will eventually sail, will comprise the New-York, Capt. W. S. Schley; Montgomery, Commodore C. H. Davis; Maine, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield. This fleet can be augmented within a short time by the Columbia, Cincinnati, and Raleigh.

The Adams sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Honolulu, to relieve the Bennington. The Detroit left Nagasaki to-day for Shanghai.

Two of the Fleet at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 19.—The flagship New-York, from Newport News, and the cruiser Montgomery, from Norfolk, arrived here to-day.

A LONG-STANDING CONTRACT

One Firm Has Supplied the Philadelphia Mint with "Blanks" Since April, 1890, on Original Bids.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There is to be an interesting inquiry into the contract methods pursued under the Treasury Department in furnishing the mint at Philadelphia with supplies, and Representative A. J. Cummings has, through a resolution presented in the House, called on Secretary Carlisle for a detailed statement "of the price per pound and quantity of blanks for nickels and pennies supplied to and purchased by the Superintendent of the mint in Philadelphia since April, 1890." It is desired to know whether the law which requires public advertisement for bids has been fully complied with, and the Secretary is further invited to send a statement which shall show the comparison of the prices paid for these blanks and the current market quotations for the last six years.

These blanks, of which the mint purchases vast quantities, are mostly of copper, and, so far as is known by the firms interested in the matter, the contract since April, 1890, has been held by one firm, understood to be the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn. Equally reputable rivals, however, have appealed to Congress for some information of the duration of the existing contract. It is pointed out that the law compels public advertisement for bids before contracts are made, and that no public call has been made since April, 1890, for blanks at the Philadelphia Mint. The contract made at that time is supposed to have named "100,000, more or less," in the customary phraseology of such documents, as the quantity desired. It was expected that the delivery would be completed within a few months, as had been usual in previous contracts. The accepted bid was much lower in price than the then market price for copper, but almost immediately the prices began to fall, and the low contract rate of April, 1890, must have then and since become, it is said, a very lucrative arrangement to maintain with the Government. The market reports of April, 1890, show, say the metal men, that copper was quoted at 17. In the intervening period it has fallen as low as 9 5-10, and never again attained the high figure of 1890.

The inquiry is intended to demonstrate whether the Connecticut firm has held the contract for so long a period as appears, and whether the price of April, 1890, is still in operation. Any amendment of the contract price without asking for rival bids might be construed as a reflection upon the Treasury Administration.

OTHER FIRMS ARE INTERESTED.

All the Bids Were Thrown Out Three Years Ago for Some Reason.

There are comparatively few firms that handle the class of goods to which blanks belong, and that have in the past been bidders for this contract. Besides the Scovill Manufacturing Company there are, among others, Merchant & Co. of Philadelphia, the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, and the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company.

A representative of a firm which has in the past been a bidder for the contract said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"There has been no bid advertised for furnishing these blanks since about three years ago. At that time all the bids were thrown out for some reason.

"The Scovill Company had had the contract for two or three years previous, and when all the bids were thrown out, through some arrangement, presumably with Mr. Leach, who was then Director of the Mint, their contract was continued, and has held until the present time.

"My firm is anxious to bid on these blanks, but we have been given no opportunity. The bid of the Scovill Company, which, like all the others, was rejected three years ago, was somewhat higher than their previous bid, which was, of course, much higher than the present market price.

"We would like to know if the Government is still paying the price of the original contract with the Scovill Company, or if a change has been made, why the bid was not advertised."

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATIVE WORK

Senate Bills Validating the Erie Reorganization Laid Over.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—The Senate met this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The bills validating the reorganization of the Erie Railroad Company were called upon second reading, but met with the opposition of Senators Voorhees and Daly, who argued that they should not be passed until a requirement had been made that the tracks should be elevated. Senator Voorhees said that there had been a demand from a large community for relief from grade crossings, and there was an opportunity for the State to drive a sharp bargain, and it should be done. There was undue haste in pushing out these corporation measures. The bills were laid over.

The bill was passed allowing the dissolution of railroad corporations when operations have been abandoned for five years and 90 per cent. of its capital stock shall desire dissolution.

Among the bills introduced was one enabling Hoboken to issue bonds for $200,000 to repave streets, and another by Senator Daly, giving Commissioners having charge of the reconstruction of main sewer powers to contract for the necessary repairs of broken sewers which may menace the public health, and the Finance Board shall pay for the same.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the Governor this morning: For Judge of the District Court of Camden—C. V. D. Joline; Judge of the District Court of Trenton—John Reilstab; Managers of the Home for Feeble-Minded Women—Caroline B. Alexander, Anna E. Gill. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nominations of Joseph D. Boedle and Roderick B. Seymour, as Judges of the District Court of Jersey City.

At the afternoon session of the House, the Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. Skinner and Reed as the House members of the Joint Committee to revise and codify the laws relating to district courts.

The House passed the following bills:

House bill 137, authorizing any Justice of the Supreme Court to adjudge any person refusing to obey any subpoena issued by a common council guilty of contempt of court, punishable by imprisonment; House bill 73, providing that city collectors may receive partial payments of not less than $20, on account of taxes, provided that it shall not apply to liens upon property sold for the non-payment of taxes.

The House then adjourned until Monday evening.

CRUSHED UNDER AN ELEVATED ENGINE

Richard Smith Attempted to Walk Across Tracks and Was Killed.

Richard Smith, thirty-five years old, of 2,700 Eighth Avenue, employed as ticket chopper at the up-town station at Twenty-third Street, on the Ninth Avenue elevated, started to cross the tracks after alighting from a down-town train at Twenty-third Street yesterday morning, when a train, drawn by Engine No. 78, in charge of Engineer Edward Leach, was just pulling into the station. Smith seemed to be unconscious of its approach, and stepped right upon the up-town track. The next instant he was struck by the train. He was not run over, but was crushed beneath the engine in such a manner that he was killed outright. The train was brought to a standstill before the engine had gone completely over the body. The unfortunate man was found to be tightly wedged beneath the engine, and a wrecking crew had to be summoned to jack up the engine, so that the body could be extricated. Smith was a married man, with a wife and several small children depending upon him for support.

Engineer Leach was arrested and locked up at the West Twentieth Street Station. He lives at 217 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street. He said that as his train was entering the station he saw Smith cross the track. The man, according to his story, looked straight at the train, and Leach supposed he was going to wait between the tracks until the train had passed. Instead of that, he stepped directly in front of the engine and met his death.

NEW MINING EXCHANGE

Opening Exercises Preliminary to the Trading in Stocks.

PARTY OF WESTERN MEN VISITORS

Speeches Setting Forth the Object of the Association and Predicting Good Results—Mines That Are Listed.

Opening exercises were held yesterday at the new Mining Exchange, 35 Broadway. There were several speeches, abounding in promises that only legitimate enterprises would be listed and in predictions that the Exchange would link Eastern capital with Western merit for mining development.

The spacious board room was crowded during the speeches, and all the good points received enthusiastic approval. This was preliminary to trading in mining stocks, which will begin to-day. More than fifty mines have been listed.

Among the participants in the exercises were 108 mining men from Cripple Creek and other favored spots. They left Denver last Friday, and reached Jersey City yesterday morning. The party had stopped off at Fort Worth, New-Orleans, Atlanta, Raleigh, Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Washington.

On the trip the miners were entertained by a four page paper which W. E. Simpson printed twice a day. It was called The

J. Cook, Jr., Denver, Col.
Came with Party of Western Visitors to Opening of Mining Exchange.

Gold Bug. In it were chronicled the events of the trip and sketches were given of the more prominent members of the party. The Gold Bug went out of existence when the special train rolled into Jersey City.

The visitors were personally in force about the new Exchange, with flaring hats and their coats decorated with badges. Another gilded badge in the form of a medal was added to these decorations, as a memento of the day, furnished by the Exchange. With the visitors appeared a mass of literature on Cripple Creek and Denver, setting forth particularly the enterprises that have enlisted the interest of John Cook, Jr. Mr. Cook believes in printer's ink on all occasions. He engaged several messengers to distribute his pamphlets and his gray sombrero could be seen bobbing in this direction and that to make sure that the messengers did their duty, and that no business chance escaped.

The exercises opened with an address by President Isham B. Porter, in which he said:

"This Exchange in the face of decided opposition will be open for business to-morrow, and we propose to stay right here and do business. The opposition to us I am convinced is actuated by selfish and personal motives, but it will not prevent us from listing and selling legitimate mining stock."

There were also speeches by A. W. Rucker of Denver, and J. W. Deane of Aspen, Col. the latter saying that Cripple Creek would develop into the richest mining field in the world. E. F. Colborn of Salt Lake City showed himself an able champion of Utah as a mineral State. Prof. Henry A. Mott spoke of the work which the Exchange will undertake in listing only approved properties and prospects.

The visiting mining men and the Exchanges they represented were as follows:

Denver Stock and Mining Exchange—E. A. Reser, S. R. Pratt, A. A. Bowhay, G. B. McCampbell, Charles W. Caryl, H. C. Rider, W. R. Porter, and W. R. Rogart.

Colorado Stock Exchange of Denver—E. H. Sattiel, J. A. Freeman, E. F. Woodworth, P. W. Dargin, H. C. Rider, and E. P. Dargin.

Pueblo Mining Exchange—Charles Hernemeyer, Joseph Frank, and F. H. Frankenberg.

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange—William Clark, Reymond Read, and Dr. J. C. Reynolds.

Cripple Creek Stock Exchange—Judge Robert McHart.

Cripple Creek Gold Mining Stock Exchange—W. L. Smith.

Victor Mining and Stock Exchange—Irwin Mahon, James Doyle, Gen. F. M. Reardon, and A. L. Andrews.

Colorado Mining Stock Exchange of Denver—W. F. Kendrick, L. F. Parsons, and Dr. J. M. Downing.

Colorado Springs Board of Brokers' Association—C. R. Burger, H. W. Jaehne, Thomas F. Dwyer, and Dr. J. C. Reynolds.

Denver Real Estate and Stock Exchange—John R. Schermerhorn, J. Cook, Jr., A. A. Bowhay.

Leadville Exchange—S. Marshall Carleton.

Breckinridge Exchange—J. Collingwood.

The following are the mining stocks which have been listed at the Exchange:

Colorado—Anna May Gold Mining Company, Apothecaries' Gold Mining Company, Atlantic and Pacific Gold Mining and Milling Company, Argentum-Juniata Mining Company, Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company, Bill Jim Gold Mining Company, Bradley-Pioneer Gold Mining Company, Blue Jay Mining Company, Cripple Creek Gold Exploration Company, Constitution Gold Mining Company, Colorado Giant Gold Mining Company, Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company, Eagle Gold Mining Company, Elsie Gold Mining Company, Enterprise Mining and Land Company, Gold Hill Gold Mining Company, Gladys "A" Gold Mining Company, Gold and Globe Mining Company, Investors', Prospectors' and Gold Mining Company, Illinois Gold Mining and Milling Company, Isabella Gold Mining Company, Insley Mining and Milling Company, Justine Gold Mining Company, Little Carlyle Gold Mining and Milling Company, Lincoln Boy Mining and Tunneling Company, Mineral Farm Mining and Milling Company, Mic-Mac Gold Mining Company, Mount Rosa Mining, Milling, and Land Company; Matos Mining Company, Mollie Gibson Mining Company, Manhattan Gold Mining and Devolpment Company, Old Gold Mining Company, Ophir Mining and Milling Company, Pike's Peak and Bull Hill Gold Mining Company, and Pharmacist Mining Company.

Utah—Summit Gold Mining Company, Silver King and Sunshine, Trail Run Gold Mining Company, Work Mining and Milling Company, Geyser, Gemini, Horn Silver, Ajax, Alliance, and Anchor.

A bullion car accompanying the party of Western visitors contained the Breckinridge exhibit, which was at the World's Fair. It is valued at $50,000. It consists of wire gold, nuggets, and other high-class ore specimens. It will be on exhibition at the Exchange to-day. Specimens of ore contributed by mine owners were also with the collection.

A NEW HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

Land Purchased for Its Erection in Norwalk, Conn.

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 19.—St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children of New-York has purchased from the estate of Jonathan Camp thirty acres of land at the rocks above the France estate, and will erect on the property commodious hospital buildings. The main hospital building will be of brick, small but so constructed that it can readily be added to, and will increase in size from time to time. This will be erected this Spring, as will also a lodge, laundry, and kitchen.

The architect has looked over the ground, but has as yet only decided that the entrance to the grounds shall be from the Blue Mountain Road. The property here will be known as the Summer Home of the St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children of New-York, and will be under the immediate control of Mother Harriet Cannon, Mother Superior of St. Mary's Sisterhood of New-York City, and under the direction of Bishop Potter.

MR. CROKER STARTS ABROAD

Has Something More to Say About the Reform Administration and Predicts Return of Tammany to Power.

"I'll be back in the Fall, boys," was Richard Croker's parting remark to a group of Tammany leaders who gathered to see him and his two sons, Richard and Herbert, start for England on the steamship St. Louis of the American Line yesterday morning.

As the great ship swung out her from her slip the braves assembled on the end of the pier gave the departing chieftain three cheers, and he waved his hand from the upper deck in recognition of the salute.

Mr. Croker will be in England during most of the racing season, and he will run his horses in almost all the important English events. He and his boys did not reach the pier until after 10:30, and the steamship sailed promptly at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Croker was with them to say farewell.

John C. Sheehan, the representative leader of Tammany; County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, Peter F. Meyer, Mr. Croker's partner; ex-Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, Wiskinkie Daniel M. Donegan, Dr. William T. Jenkins, Civil Justice Joseph Stiner, ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner Brennan, ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver, ex-Senator Plunkitt, ex-Judge Browne, and Aldermen Brown and Oakley were in the party that went to the pier. They all saw Mr. Croker in the main saloon, but there was little time for them to talk politics.

In talking with the reporters Mr. Croker added a little to what he had said in the interview printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. His parting shot to the reform administration was:

"New-York will not have honest, progressive government for the best interest of all the people until Tammany is in power again. The people are beginning to realize that the organization gave them good government, and they will return the organization to power.

"When Tammany was in control of the City Government we kept down the taxes, but we built new bridges, new public buildings, opened new parks, new streets and avenues every year. Tammany Dock Commissioners improved the dock system of the city, increased the revenues from that source, and their administration of that department was so good, in spite of all the charges, that the present Commissioners can find nothing to condemn. If they improve the waterfront at all, they will have to follow the plans of the Tammany Commissioners.

"But this is not an administration of improvement. This administration has been too busy distributing offices among all the little organizations that helped put it in power and building up party factions to devote much time to the interests of the people. This administration has built no new bridges or buildings, opened no new parks—in fact, with all the money the present city officers have spent they have made no permanent public improvement of any importance. The people realize now that they made a mistake, and at the next local election Tammany will regain control of the City Government."

Speaking of National politics, Mr. Croker said the Democratic chances were growing better every day. He thought Mr. Whitney would be the strongest candidate for the Democrats to nominate, and that it looked to him as though McKinley stood the best chance of getting the Republican nomination.

"If the Republican Legislature passes a few such bills as the Raines bill the Democrats will sweep this State this year," concluded Mr. Croker.

EDMUND TOWERS MAKES CONFESSION

Many Horses and Wagons That He Stole Have Been Recovered.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Edmund Towers, the horse thief, whom the Yonkers police have in custody, has given Capt. Mangin information which has led to the recovery of many horses and wagons, and which may lead to the recovery of many more.

Besides recovering the horse and wagon belonging to N. F. Ingraham of Wallingford, Conn., the prisoner has given information which led to the recovery of the horse, wagon, and harness belonging to Thomas J. Lynch, Chief of Police of Princeton, N. J., the wagon being found at John McMahon's, in this city, and the horse at J. A. Wasch's, in West Farms.

The horse, wagon, and harness belonging to J. T. Holmes of Birmingham, Conn., stolen last December, were found in the possession of C. L. Tice, son of Patrolman Tice of the Yonkers police force, who purchased them from John McMahon.

A horse and wagon belonging to a Mr. Scott of New-Canaan, Conn., has also been recovered, the horse being found at Herbert Klent's, in New-Rochelle, and the wagon in Mount Vernon.

The horse, wagon, and cutter belonging to Mr. Paulhill of Peekskill were found in Wakefield. Mr. Paulhill identified the prisoner as the man to whom he hired the turnout.

Capt. Mangin is every day receiving letters asking for information as to the whereabouts of certain horses, wagons, and cutters which have been stolen from the writers. The prisoner is held for further examination.

THE NAVAL FUSE DEPARTMENT

It Has Been Transferred to the Torpedo Station at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 19.—The fuse manufacturing department of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department has been moved from the Washington Navy Yard to the torpedo station, and soon other departments of this bureau are to be changed from Washington to the Rhode Island naval station. The fuse department of the navy has been growing extensively for some time, till naval authorities saw the necessity of having it as an isolated plant. For this reason the change was made.

In order to fit out the new fuse manufactory it is learned that the Bureau of Ordnance has just placed an order for the supply of brass material to the value of $4,000, and machinery to the value of $1,400. The character of the fuses that have thus far been turned out at the torpedo station has greatly pleased Commodore Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and one of the largest orders ever given out for percussion fuses has been placed by the bureau with the new fuse department.

DR. D. J. SEAMAN AGAIN CONVICTED

Guilty of Causing the Death of Emily Hall, the Englishwoman.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 19.—The jury in the case of Dr. D. J. Seaman, who was tried for having caused the death of Emily Hall of England through a criminal operation, to-day rendered a verdict of guilty. This was the second trial of the case.

Dr. Seaman was convicted on the first trial, but was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court.

Emily Hall was sent to this country by the Rev. Jonathan Bell of Blackheath, Dudley, England. Bell preceded the girl to this country, and made arrangements for her treatment.

Evening Militia Inspections.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Inspector General McLewee and Col. G. James Greene, Assistant Inspector General, have fixed upon the following dates for evening inspections of the State militia: Feb. 20—Eighth Separate Company, Rochester; Feb. 21—Seventy-first Separate Company, Syracuse; Feb. 24—Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; Feb. 27—Eighth Battalion, New-York City; Feb. 28—Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn; Feb. 29—Twenty-ninth Separate Company, Medina; March 2—Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Geneva; March 3—Second Separate Company, Auburn; March 4—Forty-eighth Separate Company, Oswego; March 5 and 6—Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth Separate Companies, Utica.

A. G. A. R. Charter Surrendered.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The charter of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 345 of Ellisburg, Jefferson County, was surrendered to the State Grand Army of the Republic Department to-day, owing to small membership and lack of interest.

A BOLD THIEF ARRESTED

Thought "Jack" Talbot May Be One of the Dennett Burglars.

HIS CAREER AS A CRIMINAL

Has Taken Part in Many Daring Crimes—Escaped Through a Skylight While Awaiting Trial—New Picture for Rogues' Gallery.

"Jack" Talbot, who is also known as Taylor and Travers, and who is reputed to be one of the most daring, and at the same time most skillful, burglars and safe breakers in this country, is in custody. He was arrested Tuesday by Detective Sergeant Vallely, who is one of the old men in the bureau, and who saw Talbot in the street and followed him to a flat which he occupied at 176 East Seventy-seventh Street.

It is suspected by the police that Talbot is one of the men responsible for the burglary and safe-breaking at Dennett's restaurant on Sunday last, and that "Patsy" Carroll was one of his associates. The detectives are now searching for Carroll. Talbot was shown to all the Central Office detectives yesterday morning, and in the

John Talbot.
From the Picture of the Noted Burglar Taken Yesterday.

afternoon all the precinct detectives were summoned to Police Headquarters to look at him.

Capt. O'Brien declined yesterday to disclose what evidence he has secured to connect Talbot with the Dennett burglary. He said the job was just such a one as the prisoner was competent to do. The four policemen who were on duty on Park Row during the time that the burglary was committed were summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and looked at the prisoner to ascertain whether they had seen him loitering about the place, but Capt. O'Brien would not tell whether they had identified him.

In Talbot's room Detective Sergeant Vallely found a piece of paper, on which was written "Natick, Mass. Boston Furnishing Store, Brook Bros. store adjoining, O'Brien Tax Collector." From this memorandum it is believed that Talbot contemplated a raid on the Tax Collector of Natick, Mass.

Talbot was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and remanded to the custody of the police.

The prisoner has been arrested a number of times before, and his picture is numbered 1,276 in the Rogues' Gallery. The picture now in the gallery was taken nearly ten years ago, so Capt. O'Brien sent the detective with the prisoner to the photographer who takes the police pictures, and obtained a new portrait.

Talbot, who is thirty-three years old, has been a thief from his youth. He first came into prominence in criminal annals in 1879, when he and a desperado from Chicago entered a jewelry store in Victoria Street, Montreal, and, holding a pistol at the head of the proprietor, stole $5,000 worth of diamonds. Talbot, in company with "Patsey" Carroll and "Blinkey" Kelly, committed a burglary at the establishment of George Tarber & Co., manufacturing jewelers, at 7 Burling Slip, in 1880, where they tore open a safe and carried off $1,379 and a quantity of plated jewelry. For this burglary Talbot, Carroll, and Kelly served four years in State prison. Kelly is now dead, but Carroll is still plying his occupation. Soon after their release from prison the trio robbed Dazian's theatrical costume establishment in Union Square and carried off $10,000 worth of silks and satins and gold and silver lace. They were arrested, but not convicted.

Talbot was concerned in the burglary at the dry goods store of S. B. Jones, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in 1887. He was arrested, and, while awaiting examination in Justice Walsh's court, he escaped by breaking through the dome-shaped skylight over the prison pen. He was recaptured, but escaped conviction, owing to failure of identification. Soon after his discharge he went to Philadelphia, where, in company with some of his associates, he broke open the safe of Andrew Miller, a wealthy produce merchant, and secured, among other property, $315,000 in non-negotiable bonds. He was arrested in this city by Detectives King, O'Connor, and Slawson, who had traced him to his home, at 673 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, where the detectives found $250,000 of the bonds. He was taken to Philadelphia, and on April 6, 1887, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He was discharged in 1894.

CHANGES IN TORPEDO BOAT MODELS

New Designs Will Add Improvements in Appearance and Equipment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Navy Department people are elated over the prospects of securing four and probably six battleships from the present Congress. It is expected also that a large number of torpedo boats will be authorized, following a policy of naval construction which has been adopted by nearly all the maritime powers.

The determination of the House Naval Committee to recommend in favor of six battleships was not reached, it is said, without some hesitation. The project appears to have been opposed by Chairman Boutelle, as unduly increasing the naval appropriation. There have been reductions in other items, however, so that the provision for six battleships will not materially add to the annual allotment for naval uses.

The next battleships will present little difference in hull construction from the vessels of the same type, the contract for which was lately awarded the Newport News Company. The experts are making changes all the time, but the departures are mainly in equipment, such as in the mechanism and other technical features.

The torpedo boats, which are destined to play a prominent part in the next naval engagement, will represent many changes in appearance and equipment, since the Cushing was built and considered the best and fleetest of her class.

Work on the torpedo boat Ericsson is being pushed at the Morgan Iron Works, New-London, Conn. The men employed on her are working overtime. It is calculated that she will be ready for her speed run on the Sound in three weeks. Next week her machinery will be given a dock trial.

Loss of Files for Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Herbert has issued a circular advising courts-martial, in passing sentence on officers, not to decree periods of suspension with loss of the advantage of promotions occurring during those periods, but to provide that officers convicted shall be sentenced to lose a definite number of files in the grades to which they belong.

Secretary Herbert thinks such sentences would be of greater effect.

MAJOR MORRISON JUDGE ADVOCATE

Despite Opposition the Senate Confirms the Nomination of a Civilian to a Desirable Army Berth.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The appointment of Major J. N. Morrison as a Judge Advocate in the army has been confirmed, despite the opposition to the bestowal of this attractive staff commission upon a civilian. There was a prospect that those army officers of the line who felt that they had been ignored in the nomination of Mr. Morrison would combine to prevent the approval of President Cleveland's selection.

It was known at the War Department that the appointment of Mr. Morrison would be received favorably in the Senate, and those who have attempted to defeat the nomination have had much labor for their pains.

The opposition, such as it amounted to, developed the interesting fact that the Senate is in favor of choosing Judges Advocate from civilian life, thereby securing trained lawyers and men with a professional equipment, enabling them to assume the duties of their office without delay.

The War Department has recently had one or two expensive experiences with army officers who have been appointed Judge Advocates, and who came to the work with comparatively no experience.

Major Morrison will remain on duty in the War Department as principal assistant of the Judge Advocate General, a fact which will not be received with much pleasure by older officers of the corps, who feel that they are entitled to the advantages of duty in Washington.

Major Morrison has been here so long, and is so well acquainted with the routine of the office, that long before the nomination was sent in the assignment of Judge Advocate was made so as to keep Major Morrison in the War Department. He is likely in time to be the head of the corps.

There is but one officer senior to Morrison in rank—Major Crowder, appointed a year ago. Crowder is a younger man than Morrison, and, in the natural course of events, would reach the highest grade of his corps in 1911.

The special attraction about the commission just secured by Major Morrison is that he will attain the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in five years. He will receive until then a salary of $3,076, an increase of $1,000 a year over his pay as a civilian employe of the War Department.

ROBBED OF VALUABLE SILKS

A Woman Helped Detectives Catch a Dishonest Employe and Mate.

Central Office Detectives Bounoil and Petrosini yesterday arrested Samuel Simon, seventeen years old, of 351 West Fifty-eighth Street, and David Meyer, twenty-three years old, of 334 East Fifty-seventh Street, who are charged with having for nearly a year systematically robbed A. S. Rosenthal & Co., silk importers, of 45 Greene Street.

The knowledge that they were being robbed reached the members of the firm through an Italian woman, who went to the store a week ago and asked to see some silk. The price asked for the goods astounded her. She said she could get the same stuff for a very low price in a small dry goods store kept by Giuseppe Scatterlan, at 194 Mulberry Street. The detectives went there and found a woman in charge of the store.

A quantity of the goods taken from Rosenthal's place was found in the store. It comprised twenty-one pieces of silk, seven pieces of silk embroideries, six silk shawls, and a number of silk ties. The woman said that she had bought the goods from a peddler who called occasionally.

The detectives took the woman to Rosenthal & Co.'s establishment, where, heavily veiled, she sat near the door and watched the employes as they entered. She readily picked out Simon as the man who sold the goods to her. Simon was then arrested. He confessed that he had been robbing the firm, and implicated Meyer, who was also taken into custody. Meyer was employed by Rosenthal & Co., but was discharged a short time ago. Simon said he gave the silk he stole to Meyer to dispose of. The value of the goods stolen is estimated at $1,000.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL

Commission Meets and Further Discusses the Question of Site.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday forenoon and talked over the site selected for the monument in the plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Fine Arts Federation opposed this site and wanted the monument placed at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive. Since the selection was made it has been said that a large monument could not be built on the plaza site, as proper foundations could not be secured, because the old Sawmill Creek used to run across the site.

Commissioner Biglin said yesterday that he remembered the old Sawmill Creek very well, and that it ran along Fifty-ninth Street to a point within about 250 feet of Fifth Avenue, and then turned south and crossed the avenue at Fifty-seventh Street, missing the plaza altogether.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis and Mr. Biglin were appointed a committee to look into the matter, and also to confer with the Fine Arts Federation as to the general design for the monument. The federation has already recommended that it be a shaft and not an arch.

RESPITE FOR HENRY KOHL OF NEWARK

New-Jersey Supreme Court Orders a Writ of Error Granted.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Supreme Court Justices Depue, Van Sickel, and Cummert to-day granted a writ of mandamus directing the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer to grant a writ of error in the case of Henry Kohl, the convicted Newark murderer, who was to have been hanged to-morrow for killing his cousin, Joseph Premnel.

The writ of mandamus acts as a stay of the execution, and this fact was particularly stated by the Court.

Justice Van Sickel said the Court granted the writ of mandamus without in any way intimating an opinion as to whether a writ of error in murder cases were a writ of right or a writ of grace under the statute of 1881.

Kohl had been denied a writ of error, and the Judge thought it best that there should be a final decision by a higher court as to whether a writ of error is a writ of right in murder cases in this State.

It will probably be several months before there will be a final adjudication of the case.

CIRCUMNAVIGATED LONG ISLAND

Sailed for Norfolk, Va., but Was Blown Out of the Course by High Winds.

The schooner Gertrude T. Browning, which left this port Feb. 10 for Norfolk, Va., arrived in the harbor again this morning after circumnavigating Long Island. This is the second performance of the sort by a schooner within a year.

Capt. Simpson reports that he met a heavy westerly gale after passing out at the Hook, and was driven to the eastward. Sails were split, and the seas which swept over the craft carried overboard everything movable, including her water casks.

He finally made Montauk Point Feb. 15, where he repaired sails, and then shaped his course for his starting point, via Long Island Sound.

Japanese Editor on a World Tour.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—M. Oishi, who for two years has been managing editor of the famous Japanese daily newspaper, Hochi Shinby, of Tokio, arrived here yesterday from Yokohama. He will make a tour of the world.

Mr. Oishi in his youth spent eight years in the United States. The Hochi Shinby, which title literally means "Mail Gazette," is one of the oldest newspapers in Japan. Its circulation approximates 150,000.

A New Sub-Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A new sub-station of the New-York Post Office, to be known as No. 47, (Woodlawn,) will be established March 1.

MIGHT MEAN MORE MAIL

How Magazine Editors View a Proposed Postal Change.

TO AFFECT THIRD-CLASS MATTER

Manuscripts Intended for Publication Would Come Under a Lower Rate—Some Good-Natured Remarks Anticipating Results.

The host of magazine and other editors in this city and elsewhere view with some concern just now a proposed amendment to the present law relative to postage rates on third-class mail matter.

The new amendment introduced in the House of Representatives recently by Mr. Cummings provides that mail matter of the third class shall embrace, in addition to the usual "circulars, periodicals, and transient newspapers," also "all manuscripts intended for publication, mailed to or by publishers or editors."

If this bill to amend Section 17 of Chapter 180 of the Revised Statutes becomes a law the busy editors, who declare they are already inundated with vast piles of manuscript, anticipate that the reduced rates will bring upon them a deluge of matter that will suffocate them, or at least make breathing exceedingly difficult.

It was learned yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who made inquiries on the subject, that, while the magazine editors were concerned, the publishing houses seem indifferent. They don't care, except on general principles, whether the amendment becomes a law or not.

As the law stands at present, the literary aspirant has to send his manuscript through the post at letter rates, or take it himself to the office. The proof-sheets, however, and the manuscript

HARRY A GOOD HOUSEMAID

His Stepmother Made Him Wash, Scrub, and Black Stoves.

REFUSED TO HANG OUT THE CLOTHES

Deacon Harley Never Saw Dr. Gunning Display Temper While in the Pulpit—Thought Mrs. Gunning Was Ruining the Church.

The strained relations that exist between the Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning and his wife, Mary, which are being aired in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in Mrs. Gunning's suit for a separation, were testified to again yesterday to the delight of the many persons who have daily listened to the Gunning infelicities since the trial was begun.

Mrs. Gunning appears to feel her position keenly, but Dr. Gunning assumes the air of a martyr. The daughters listen to the testimony, and at times giggle.

The son Harry, who is said to have been the cause of much of the trouble in the Gunning household, was on the stand yesterday. He spoke in a manner about Miss Gurney, the young woman who has been spoken of as "his girl," that was not pleasant to her, and she intimated that, although she had been called as a witness for Dr. Gunning, she would refute Harry's testimony.

Deacon Joseph S. Harley was the first witness yesterday. He said that he appeared as a witness in the interest of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church; that he had visited the Gunning home, and had ascertained that Mrs. Gunning was not only making things unpleasant for herself, but also was making the doctor's life unhappy.

He said that the women who took Mrs. Gunning's part, were women who had not attended church for some years.

Justice Van Wyck asked Deacon Harley if he had tried to bring about a separation, and the Deacon replied that he had tried to allay trouble, and not to meddle in family affairs, because he had had too much experience in the world to do that.

"On one occasion," said Deacon Harley, "when I was dining with Dr. Gunning's family, Mrs. Gunning called Harry a loafer. It was just after grace had been said by the doctor. Harry then entered the room, and Mrs. Gunning called him a lazy loafer, and a thief, and said he ought to be at his work.

"In response to the doctor's request, Harry, who had not answered his mother, left the room."

The deacon's memory was very poor at times. He did not know whether Dr. Gunning had ever told him that Mrs. Gunning had made his life unbearable, and he could not remember if the doctor had called his wife a liar.

He had never seen Dr. Gunning show any temper in the pulpit, and did not hear him stop in the middle of a sermon and say, "There goes that infernal machine again."

The reason he had taken sides with Dr. Gunning was that he believed Mrs. Gunning was destroying the doctor's home, and also ruining the church.

Thomas W. Harries, who lives at 35 Kosciusko Street, and who said he was a patient of Dr. Gunning's, testified that once while in Dr. Gunning's study he heard Mrs. Gunning say she would burn a dress that Marion was to have unless she could have her own way about the material and the making.

"She called Dr. Gunning a fool," said the witness, "and said she would destroy or ruin the doctor's influence in his church, and the doctor very calmly replied that she couldn't do it."

After Mr. Harries had left the stand, Mr. Jenks called Mr. Harry G. Gunning to the stand.

Every one in the courtroom knew Harry. He is twenty-three years old, has red hair, which he parts in the middle, and has a small red mustache. He did not seem at all embarrassed as he leaned back in the comfortable witnesses' chair.

He was asked if he had ever broken windows in Boston. He said he had, with a bean shooter, and that his father paid the damages.

"I had an airgun," he said, "which shot 'B. B.' bullets by compressed air. I was shooting cats, and a bullet struck the fence, glanced off, and hit our servant girl. She was only slightly injured."

"Have you treated Mrs. Gunning very differently in Brooklyn than you did in Boston?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever rummage through her trunks?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever take a letter belonging to her?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you take some spools, a silk shawl, and an opera glass?"

"I did. I took them because Mrs. Gunning took some things of mine."

"What did she take?"

"She took a stamp album."

"What did you do with the things?"

"I gave them to Miss Gurney to keep for me, because she said she had heard there was trouble in the family, and wanted me to let her keep things for me."

"Did you ever call Mrs. Gunning a liar?"

"No, Sir."

"Ever tell her that she could not prove that you had taken her property?"

"No, Sir."

"Ever tell her she had a fine black eye, and that you were glad of it?"

"No, Sir."

"Ever take hold of Mrs. Gunning by the arm and twist it?"

"I wanted some cold potatoes, and she said that if I took them she'd smash the plate. I did take them, and she began scaling plates at me. One came so near that I had to dodge it. I went to her, and took away the rest of the plates. While I held her by the arms she managed to break another plate. Then she ran upstairs screaming. I did not strike her or twist her arms."

He said Mrs. Gunning once locked him out of the house because he wasn't in by 9 o'clock, and he slept in the cellar. He said his stepmother once tried to stab him with a pair of scissors, and his father told him to get a policeman. The policeman came to the house, and he said to him: "Officer, this woman tried to stab me," and Mrs. Gunning said: "That's a lie."

"I took the shears out of my pocket," witness said, "and showing them to the policeman, said: 'There are the shears she tried to stab me with.' Mrs. Gunning said: 'What of it if I did?'"

"What did Mrs. Gunning make you do while you were in Boston?"

"Mrs. Gunning said I was out with the boys too much, and that I would have to scrub the floors and wash the clothes."

"What clothes?"

"The bedclothes, sheets, and pillowcases. She also made me wash the dishes."

"Do you mean to say you did all that?"

"I did the general housework."

"Mrs. Gunning used to call my sisters names. She called them 'red-headed brats,' 'consumptive,' 'flat-chested arrangements,' and 'snakes.'"

The witness said his mother's death was due to consumption.

He denied that he ever assaulted his stepmother, or told her to go to Billingsgate. He said he had a setter dog, and that during a quarrel about the dog Dr. Gunning did not say, "My money pays for the bed my son's dog lies on, and it's none of your business."

He said he had to sew his own clothes, as Mrs. Gunning refused to do that, and that many times he went to bed hungry because Mrs. Gunning had locked the food up in the closets.

He said he took a pair of opera glasses and a souvenir spoon to Miss Gurney, but denied having taken the violin and a red shawl, and said he did not know how Mrs. Gunning got the shawl. He said he gave the articles to Miss Gurney for safe keeping.

He said he gave Miss Gurney $25 for safe keeping; that she refused to return it, and that she said she would rather trample on the opera glasses than give them back to him.

Mrs. Gunning accused him of stealing a set of Shakespeare, which was subsequently found in the cellar, he said.

"What are you doing now?" asked Mr. Tenney.

"I'm engaged in a dancing school."

"Are you one of the dancing features there?" asked Mr. Tenney.

"No," responded Harry.

He said that, although he washed the clothing, scrubbed the floors, blacked the stoves, &c., he refused to hang the clothing on the line, because his girl could see him, and as a consequence his sisters had to do that part of the work, and also the ironing, because he had never mastered that art.

He was asked if he was fond of Miss Gurney. He said he knew her, but was not fond of her.

"Do you love Mrs. Gunning now?" asked Mr. Tenney.

"I respect her, but do not love her now," replied Harry.

The case will be continued to-day.

A CHARITY'S GOOD SHOWING

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of Brooklyn Furnished Relief to 6,900 Persons Last Year.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of Brooklyn was held Tuesday at the residence of President William G. Low, 58 Remsen Street. Those present were William G. Low, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Chauncey Brewster, the Rev. Otto Graessner, the Rev. John C. Ager, Dr. J. L. Moffat, Carl Ullenass, R. J. Kimball, Edward Barr, Lyman R. Greene, William H. Fleeman, and Alexander Munn.

Treasurer R. J. Kimball read a report showing the condition of the association's finances at the present time as compared with a year ago. In substance the collections and expenditures reported were for 1894-95, $5,491.69; for 1895-96, $5,512.54. Expenses for 1894-95, $5,270.89; for 1895-96, $5,496.90.

The following table shows the number of patients who received free treatment in the respective hospitals at the expense of the association, the number of days devoted by each hospital to free patients, and the amounts paid by the association to each hospital for the treatment of such patients.

Hospital.	Patients.	Days.	Amounts.
Long Island College	1,285	27,267	$545.34
Norwegian Luthern	1,604	26,574	531.48
Homeopathic	1,172	23,115	462.30
Home for Consumptives	201	23,687	473.74
Brooklyn	1,010	28,960	579.20
Eastern District	397	8,549	170.98
St. John's	516	13,949	278.98
Lutheran Hospital Association	175	20,006	400.12
Brooklyn Maternity	237	22,033	440.66
House of St. Giles the Cripple	45	9,125	182.50
Memorial	158	5,532	110.64
The Infants	76	3,346	66.92
St. Martha's Sanitarium	24	3,774	75.48
Total	6,900	215,917	$4,318.34

DESIGNATED CONTRIBUTIONS.

Brooklyn Hospital	$85
Eastern District Hospital	50
Long Island College Hospital	30
Home for Consumptives	39
Home for Consumptive Building Fund. 100	$304.00
Balance Feb. 18, 1896	15.64
Total	$5,512.54

New committees for this year were appointed.

HE FIRST KISSED HIS FAMILY

M'CARTNEY THEN SLIPPED FROM HIS WIFE'S ARMS, DEAD.

Ill and Out of Work He Shot Himself—The Widow Left with Six Little Children.

There is crape on the bell at the narrow entrance to 741 Tenth Avenue to-day, and in a small front room on the second floor is a long, black bier with burning candles at the foot. The windows are darkened with black hangings of the Church, bearing the symbol I. H. S., "Jesus, Saviour of Mankind."

A sad little woman, with a baby in her arms, sits near, and her grief is of the kind that needs the comfort of the Church and sympathy of friends. By his own act the husband left her yesterday morning at 1 o'clock a widow, with six little children.

James J. McCartney had been a lather and more recently a bartender, but for the past five months he had been ill and out of employment. There was great need of money, and Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock he went out to try to get a little. He did not return until after midnight. The mother and little May, the oldest daughter, a girl of thirteen, were sitting up for him. He had brought no money, and, after kissing the mother and all the little ones, he started to go out again.

The wife placed her arms around him to hold him back. He, at the same instant, drew something from his pocket, there was the report of a pistol, and he slipped from his wife's arms to the floor, dead. Then came the neighbors, the police, the ambulance and surgeon, but there was nothing to be done.

Mrs. McCartney is a delicate, little woman. Her house is as neat as two hands can make it, and the children as clean and as well-dressed as is possible when there is no money coming in to buy clothes.

"I don't think he could have known what he was doing," she said yesterday, speaking of her husband. "He has been sick for three months. There was something the matter with his head. He said it felt so strange, and he felt so badly all over he could not bear to be touched.

He came home Saturday very sick, and went to bed and was in bed all day Sunday. He did not go out until yesterday at 4 o'clock. Then he said he would try and get some money.

"He didn't come in until 1 o'clock. We had not gone to bed; I always sit up for him. I drew him close to the fire, for I knew he must be cold. I can't tell you how he looked, he had such a distressed expression.

"He said he had no money"—here the poor little mother's feelings overcame her and she could not go on for a minute—"but we told him we didn't care as long as we had him.

"He kissed us all, but we didn't think anything of that, for he was very fond of his family. He started to go out again, and I put my arms around him, and then"—there was no need of telling the rest of the story.

"I must try and keep the children together," said the mother. "He would not like to see them separated. The baby is getting so cunning and beginning to say 'Papa.' I have no friends except my husband's brother, and he has his own family."

It was said at the house that McCartney had been addicted to drink. "He was always well dressed, so you wouldn't have thought he belonged in this house," said a neighbor, "and he seemed very fond of his family."

Mrs. McCartney is young. She was married when she was eighteen. A dispossess notice was served on the family on Monday, as it will owe two months' rent on March 1.

LUCIE FREISINGER'S SUDDEN DEATH

The Popular German Actress Carried Away by Heart Disease.

Lucie Freisinger, one of the leading women in Manager Conried's German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre, died suddenly early yesterday morning at her residence, 67 Irving Place. Heart disease is attributed as the cause of her death.

Miss Freisinger was twenty-six years old. She was born in Vienna, and had been on the stage for several years. Her first engagement was at the Stadt Theatre, in Hamburg, under Director Pollini. Then she went to Vienna and played in the Volks Theatre, and from there she came to the Irving Place Theatre here, making her début as Magda in Sudermann's "Heimath." She was very much liked here by the German playgoers, and her loss will be sadly felt by the Irving Place Theatre. Her last appearance was made last week in "Posthumous Fame."

The funeral of Miss Freisinger will take place to-day at 2:30 P. M. at the St. Francis Xavier Church, Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The musical arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Nahan Franko. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery. A solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul on Friday at 9 A. M. at the St. Francis Xavier Church.

Fight with a Maniac in a Police Court.

William White, a colored man, twenty-one years old, of 204 East Ninety-seventh Street, became violently insane in the prison attached to the Harlem Court yesterday, after being arraigned on a charge of assaulting George Johnson, also colored, of 200 East Ninety-seventh Street, for which he was held in $500 bail for trial.

When White was taken to prison he suddenly became violent, and, seizing a knife that lay upon Keeper Robert Hunt's desk, attempted to cut his throat. His attempt was frustrated by Albert Angerman, messenger for the prison, who seized him and threw him on the floor. In the struggle which followed, White slashed right and left with the knife, and succeeded in inflicting a slight wound on Angerman's left hand. He was finally overcome by a number of keepers after jabbing one of them in the breast, wounding him slightly. White was placed in a straitjacket and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Lehigh Valley Buys the Elmira, Cortland and Northern.

AUSTIN CORBIN SELLS HIS STOCK

The Maxwell Interest Also Transferred, Making a Complete Sale of the Property for "a Nominal Consideration."

The Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad, which has been in the market for several years, was purchased last Tuesday by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which will take possession of the property at once. The sale was conducted privately in Austin Corbin's office in this city, the controlling stockholders—Mr. Corbin, J. Rogers Maxwell, and Henry W. Maxwell—transferring their stock for what Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell describes as "a nominal consideration."

Officers of the Lehigh Valley say that the acquisition of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern will add a valuable feeder to their main line. The purchased road is nearly 140 miles long and extends from Elmira to Camden, N. Y. It will hereafter be known as the Elmira Branch of the Auburn Division of the Lehigh Valley Road. There is some talk of extending the line to Watertown.

The officers of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern have already tendered their resignations to the Lehigh Valley officials. The principal officers are: President—George B. Edgell; Vice President—Henry W. Maxwell; Secretary—Charles M. Reynolds; Treasurer—William G. Bosworth; General Superintendent—Albert Allen; General Passenger and Freight Agent—C. W. Williams; Auditor—M. A. Smith. The road is capitalized at $2,000,000 common stock, and has a funded debt of $2,000,000. The bonds securing this indebtedness are of two classes—viz., $750,000 first mortgage 6 per cents and $1,250,000 first mortgage 5 per cents. Under the terms governing the purchase of the property, it is said that the Lehigh Valley guarantees the interest on these bonds.

J. Rogers Maxwell is authority for the statement that the earnings of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern last year were sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and also to pay for various improvements. In Mr. Maxwell's opinion, the Lehigh Valley gets a very good bargain.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company stated this afternoon that the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad has been bought by the Lehigh Valley Company from Austin Corbin, Henry W. Maxwell, and J. Rogers Maxwell, who for years have been the owners. The purchase price could not be learned, nor could any of the terms of the sale.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Formal Action on Changes Previously Foreshadowed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Charles F. Mayer, late President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to-day resigned as President of the Consolidated Coal Company, after having controlled its affairs for nineteen years. Mr. Mayer's successor is C. K. Lord, Third Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Several changes were also made in the Directorate. The New-York representation was increased from two to four members. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Eugene Delano, E. R. Bacon, and James M. Quigley were elected to represent the Gothamites' interests. The other seven Directors are Baltimoreans, and most of them identified with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Lord is one of the best known and most popular railroad men in the country. He began his railroad career when seventeen years old at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., where he was born. For fifteen years he held high positions in Western railroad organizations, and in 1880 became General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio. In 1888 he was promoted to the Third Vice Presidency, which position he will continue to hold in conjunction with the Presidency of the coal company.

Gen. Orland Smith, the First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, tendered his resignation to-day to the Board of Directors, and Oscar G. Murray, formerly of the "Big Four," upon motion of President Cowen, was unanimously confirmed as First Vice President. Gen. Smith will continue to be identified with the company's interests, his time being almost exclusively occupied as a member of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association in New-York. W. F. Burns, who succeeded his father as a member of the Baltimore and Ohio Board of Directors in 1880, and was for seven years Chairman of the Finance Committee, tendered his resignation as a member of the board. In moving its acceptance, William F. Frick eulogized the retiring member by reciting his many valuable services to the company.

On motion of E. R. Bacon, George C. Jenkins was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Burns. Mr. Jenkins, it will be recalled, retired at the preceding meeting to permit the introduction in the Board of Mr. Bacon, who was elected at the instigation of the New-York representation.

The statements submitted to the board of earnings and expenses for January, 1896, compared with January, 1895, shows a net increase of earnings of $20,373. The earnings and expenses, seven months, ended Jan. 31, as compared with the corresponding period of 1894-5, show a net increase of earnings of $99,326.

No formal action was taken looking to the organization of the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern system, nor to the creation of a new passenger traffic department.

California Passenger Traffic.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The members of the Transcontinental Passenger Association are determined to stop the Southern Pacific's encroachment on Colorado territory by inaugurating a California passenger rate war if necessary. A meeting of the association was held yesterday at headquarters here, officially to act on routine matters, but the tactics of the Southern Pacific formed a lively subject of discussion until a late hour. The respesentatives of the Chicago-Colorado lines wanted an ultimatum served on the Southern Pacific to stop its cut-rate alliances with the outside roads by which large parties have been carried by a roundabout way from New-York to San Francisco, from San Francisco to Portsmouth, and from Denver to New-York. The Seaboard Air Line, which also has no interest in Colorado territory, is the principal accomplice of the Southern Pacific. This irregular business is considered to be in defiance of the principles of mutual interest on which the association, of which the Southern Pacific is a member, was organized. The offending road will be given to understand in plain terms that such tactics must cease, or the complaining competitors will take independent action to protect their interests.

Northern Pacific Receivership.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 19.—Andrew F. Burleigh, receiver for the Western Division of the Northern Pacific, passed through here last evening without making any attempt to see Receiver McHenry, only stopping long enough to catch a train for Chicago. He said he was going to New-York, and would attend the session of Judge Lacombe's court on Friday. Mr. Burleigh was met here by his attorney, W. A. Underwood of New-York. It is rumored that Judge Lacombe will make McHenry and Bigelow receivers for the whole line and turn over all money to Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee, all other courts along the Northern Pacific system having been declared ancillary to Jenkins's court.

It is understood that Burleigh intends to try to do something to prevent Judge Lacombe from making so important a move at this juncture. Mr. Burleigh said here that he understood that the Western Division of the road would be handled exactly as now, with himself as receiver, until court should convene in Seattle in March.

Point of Rocks Litigation.

Chancellor McGill and Vice Chancellor Reed heard argument in Jersey City yesterday on the application for a stay of execution regarding the decree of sequestration directed by the Chancellor, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was adjudged in contempt last Monday for interfering with the construction of a tunnel under its tracks at Point of Rocks by the New-Jersey Junction and National Docks Companies.

It was shown that the cars with which the Pennsylvania obstructed the work were removed yesterday morning. Mr. Vredenbergh presenting affidavits to show that the cars were placed on the tracks by agreement between the Pennsylvania and Junction Companies at a time when it was believed that the National Docks Company was violating the order of the court. Mr. Vredenbergh contended that the tunnel could be built without removing the tracks.

Charles L. Corbin held that this could not be done, and that the plan of removing three tracks at a time would permit of the work being done properly without injury to the Pennsylvania and without detriment to public traffic. Decision was reserved.

Pennsylvania's Subordinate Lines.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in Philadelphia, yesterday, the following officers were elected: President—John P. Green; Directors—Enoch Lewis, George B. Roberts, Samuel Rea, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry D. Welsh, and George Wood.

Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad were also elected, as follows: G. M. Dorrance, George B. Roberts, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Alexander M. Fox, Henry D. Welsh, W. H. Wilson, Frank Thomson, Amos R. Little, John P. Greene, George Wood, and Samuel Rea.

Both corporations are identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Reports Filed in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The following railroad reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last were filed to-day with the State Railroad Commission:

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.—Gross earnings from operation, $600,327; operating expenses, $288,939; other income, $2,194; fixed charges, $216,124; deficiency, $3,540; cash on hand, $41,309; profit and loss, (surplus,) $10,601. For the same quarter a year ago the deficiency was $27,530.

Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Gross earnings from operation, $99,090; operating expenses, $57,303; fixed charges, $36,249; net income, $3,536; cash on hand, $32,501; profit and loss, (surplus,) $81,462. The net income for the same quarter a year ago was $11,908.

Two Big Mortgages.

There was filed with the Recorder of Deeds in Springfield, Ill., a day or two ago two mortgages issued by the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company. One was a first mortgage to secure an issue of $5,275,000 first mortgage thirty-year gold 4 per cent. bonds, and the other was a second mortgage issued to the Central Trust Company of New-York City, N. T. and Frederick Olcott as Trustees, to secure $4,220,000 second mortgage fifty-year gold non-cumulative 5 per cent. bonds.

Suit to Recover Interest.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 19.—Papers were this noon served on D. S. Plume, a Director of the New-England Railroad Company, in a suit brought by Charles L. Rockwell and A. Chamberlain of Meriden. It is brought to recover interest on $400,000 of the bonds of the Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad held by these gentlemen. Papers were served by United States Marshall Carmody of this city, returnable to the Superior Court of New-Haven County at New-Haven the first Tuesday in March.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—T. H. Whittemore, Traveling Freight Agent of the Iowa Central Railway Company, died last Sunday of peritonitis at his home, in Cincinnati. In announcing his death, General Freight Agent F. C. Palmer says that for the present all correspondence pertaining to the Cincinnati agency, which embraces all the Middle States territory, will be transacted in the General Freight Agent's office, in Cincinnati.

—At the February meeting of the Western Railway Club, held in Chicago last Tuesday, the most important topic discussed was on the code of rules reported on the interchange of freight cars by which the condition of and repairs to cars are to be governed, and to locate the responsibility for the same. The rules as reported by the committee were adopted with a few additions.

—Milton Knight, Freight Traffic Manager of the Wabash, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, is quoted as saying that the association is doing the work for which it was organized in a successful and satisfactory manner, and he thinks the association will grow stronger as it grows older.

—At Menasha, Wis., forty-six farmers residing along the lines of the Wisconsin Central Road, between Neenah and Medina, have brought suits against that company to recover damages for loss of hay and other property caused by fires alleged to have been set by sparks from locomotives on Oct. 18, 1895.

—The Inter-State Commerce Commission is in Chicago considering the charges of J. B. Hegart & Co. and the Cosad Grain Company against the St. Paul and the Union Pacific Railroad for alleged discrimination against Nebraska points in hauling grain.

—Col. W. H. Stevenson, President of the Columbus, Lancaster and Wellston Railroad, in Ohio, says that construction is progressing so favorably that, by the latter part of June, trains will be running through from Lancaster to Wellston.

—The Union Pacific December statement, whole system, shows gross earnings of $1,872,863; increase, $163,293; net, $674,253; increase, $224,544. For twelve months: Gross earnings, $22,350,454; decrease, $821,326; net, $8,304,607; increase, $1,861,802.

—From Cedar Rapids, Iowa, comes the report that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has prepared and adopted plans for improvements in the vicinity of Boone that will cost over $500,000.

—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Directors yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable March 16 to stockholders of record Feb. 21.

—Western roads have agreed that for all home seekers' excursions run by them after March 10 they will curtail the return limits to twenty-one days.

—John B. Garrett, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, is in New-York attending the session of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

—The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the first two weeks in February show an increase of $138,530.

—A certificate of extension has been filed in Albany by the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company.

—Division Passenger Agent E. D. Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio is a collector of rare and curious antique relics.

—E. N. Hodges has resigned as agent of the Lake Shore Road at East Buffalo.

NEW-JERSEY ROBBERS' NOVELTY

In a Party of Tramps and Workingmen They Secured $200.

DOVER, N. J., Feb. 19.—Something new in the line of robbery took place about a mile from Dover, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, yesterday. A freight car containing about fifteen men, some of them tramps and others men who had been at work and had saved their money, had just come into the yard.

When the train stopped there was a rap for admission, and those inside, supposing that some one wanted shelter, opened the door. Outside were three masked men armed with revolvers. Two of the masked men entered the car and commanded the occupants to hold up their hands.

They then ordered the occupants of the car to stand in line, and while one held the gun his companions searched the crowd. The robbers secured about $200 and three gold watches.

Services at St. Paul's Chapel.

Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, was duly observed in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches yesterday by the holding of special services. At St. Paul's Chapel, on Lower Broadway, there were services in the morning at 6:30, 7:30, and 10:30 o'clock. The early offices were celebrated by the Revs. Robert Morris Kemp and H. S. Smith. The Rev. William Montague Gear, the vicar, officiated at the 10:30 service, which consisted of morning prayer, a sermon, and holy communion. The litany was recited at 12:05. This will be repeated at the same hour every day during Lent for business men. On Fridays at 12:05 there will be special half-hour services, consisting of the litany, hymns, and an address. There will also be services on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

To Commend Russia's Baltic Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Rear Admiral Makaroff, the hero of the Russo-Turkish war, formerly commander of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, and lately commander of the same fleet in the Pacific, arrived yesterday from the Orient on the steamer City of Peking. He is on his way to take command of the Russian squadron in the Baltic.

FURTHER POWER NEEDED

The Attorney General Cannot Now Deal with the Coal Trust.

NEW LEGISLATION IS SUGGESTED

Two Bills Submitted to Meet the Requirements of the Case—Proposed Amendments to the Existing Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Attorney General Hancock to-day submitted the following report to the Legislature in response to the Robbins resolution that he report on the formation of an alleged coal trust:

I am in receipt of your concurrent resolution requesting me to investigate the alleged recent combination to regulate and advance the price of coal to consumers in this State, and to report to your respective bodies such legislative action as I deem necessary, in order to enable me to carry out the instructions contained in your resolution. I am not aware of any law authorizing the Legislature to appoint an officer to perform the duties the legislative body may exercise in the nature of investigations. General laws have been passed by the Legislature creating commissions for certain specified purposes, and clothing them with supervisory powers over certain classes of corporations or individuals, and imposing upon them the enforcement of certain laws of the State, such as the Board of Railroad Commissioners, the Commissioners in Lunacy, the Factory Inspector, and officers charged with a like duty, but there is no general law which authorizes the Legislature to delegate to a public officer the power which exists in that body, by parliamentary usage or by statute, to make investigations in anticipation of legislation or for other purposes.

The question of the right of the Legislature to delegate powers conferred upon that body by legislation has been passed upon by the courts of this State in various causes. From an examination of cases touching this question, some of which contain a discussion of the general powers of the Legislature, and also as to the limited and restricted powers of that body to delegate its authority, I am led to the conclusion that the Legislature would not be justified in attempting, by joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to confer upon the Attorney General or any State officer the powers of an investigating Committee appointed by either house. Assuming that a State officer undertook such investigation and witnesses refused to appear and testify or produce books and papers, would such a refusal be contempt of the Legislature? Manifestly not. Subdivision 5 of Section 4 of the legislative law provides that a person may be punished for contempt for the following offense, among others:

Neglect to attend or to be examined as a witness before the House when duly required to give testimony in a legislative proceeding.

Sections 68 and 69 of the Penal Code read as follows:

"Sec. 68. A person who, being duly summoned to attend as a witness before either house of the Legislature or any committee thereof, authorized to summon witnesses, refuses or neglects, without lawful excuse, to attend pursuant to such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Sec. 69. A person who, being present before either house or any committee authorized to summon witnesses, willfully refuses to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer any material or proper question or to produce upon reasonable notice any materials and proper books, papers, or documents in his possession or under his control, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

I believe that the courts would hold that a committee of the House must, of necessity, be composed of members of the House, elected by the people to represent them in the Legislature, and not a committee of public officers or individuals appointed by resolution. Legislation, would, therefore, appear to be necessary. Accordingly, I submit for your consideration two proposed laws, which must necessarily be enacted before the Attorney General would be justified in attempting to enter upon the investigation referred to in your resolution. One is an amendment or, rather, an act supplemental to the existing law, and authorizes the Attorney General, either personally or by a commissioner, to be appointed by him, to compel the attendance of witnesses before him or the commission, who, upon such attendance, may be examined under oath, and compelled to disclose the facts relative to any unlawful contract or combination in restraint of competition in trade. Something more is necessary in order to protect the people from the effects of unlawful combinations and trusts than the mere right to maintain an action. Some means must be provided to ascertain the facts upon which an action may be maintained. As the law stands I know of no provision which furnishes such means, except Section 870 of the Code of Civil Procedure. This section reads as follows:

"The deposition of a party to an action pending in a court of record, or of a person who expects to be a party to an action about to be brought in such a court * * * may be taken at his own instance or at the instance of an adverse party, or of a co-plaintiff or co-defendant, at any time before the trial. * * *"

It has been held by the Court of Appeals of this State that the language of this section is broad enough to permit an order that agents and officers of a corporation which is expected to be made a defendant in an action, may be examined previous to the commencement thereof at the instance of the party who expects to be made the plaintiff. Such orders, however, are discretionary and reluctantly granted. In many instances, therefore, where suspicions may exist of the violation by corporations of the terms of Chapter 716 of the Laws of 1893, or other laws relating to illegal combination, no adequate means can be employed to properly protect the citizen from the effect of such violation, unless there can be had a legislative investigation or a quasi-judicial investigation, such as will be permitted by the enactment of the proposed amendment to the legislative law.

The Attorney General has no authority to summon witnesses before him or to compel their testimony, should they voluntarily appear. The wisdom of such legislation or of conferring upon a State officer powers somewhat arbitrary and inquisitorial in their nature, in my judgment, should be carefully considered. I offer the suggestions contained in this communication in response to that part of your resolution requesting a statement of the nature and character of the legislation required for the purpose of enabling such investigation to be made as appears to be contemplated by your honorable body.

Another amendment is suggested to Chapter 716 of the Laws of 1893. So far as domestic corporations are concerned, there is no doubt power of the right to maintain an action to dissolve the corporation on the ground that such corporations in this State have entered into the contracts or arrangements referred to in Chapter 716, Laws of 1893.

Where, however, the contract is made outside the State of New-York, in jurisdictions where the act is not unlawful, a serious doubt is presented of the authority of our courts to impose penalties under Chapter 716, as it now reads.

It seems necessary, therefore, that a law should be enacted directed against the carrying out of such illegal contracts in this State. It may be true that so far as a domestic corporation is concerned action would lie to restrain the continuance of its business into such unlawful contract or arrangement made outside this State; but with regard to a foreign corporation doing business in this State some difficulty may be presented. Under the amendment to Chapter 711, Laws of 1893, that difficulty would be eliminated. In my judgment, there should be vested a discretion concerning the nature of the action to be maintained.

It is not the policy of the law or of the courts to destroy corporations through which large volumes of business are carried on, and in which frequently the accumulations and earnings of citizens are invested, unless the case be one of great misconduct. It frequently may be more desirable to restrain illegal acts than to inflict the extreme penalty of the law. The Code of Civil Procedure does not, in express terms, authorize the commencement of such an action, especially in the case of a foreign corporation.

Accompanying his report the Attorney General submitted two bills which seek to give him the authority to carry out the provisions of the resolution and investigate the combination alleged to have been formed by the coal-carrying roads to raise the price of coal.

The first bill amends Chapter 716 of the Laws of 1893, which is entitled "An act to prevent monopolies in articles of general necessity," by inserting a new section in the law, to be known as Section 3, as follows:

Sec. 3. Every corporation or officer thereof that shall make any contract or engage in any combination, arrangement, or agreement in this State whereby competition in the State of New-York, in the supply or price of any article or commodity in common use for the support of life and health, may be restrained or prevented, or whereby the prices of such articles or commodity may be advanced; or that shall attempt or actually conduct any business in this State pursuant to any such contract, arrangement, agreement, or combination, wherever the same may be made, or shall in any manner engage or aid in carrying out or executing the agreements contained in any such contract or arrangement, wherever the same may be made, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Attorney General may, in addition to the power now conferred by law, bring an action in the name and in behalf of the people against one or more Trustees, Directors, managers, or other officers of a corporation or against any corporation, foreign or domestic, to restrain them or either of them from carrying out in this State any such contact, combination, or business, or from engaging in any such contract, combination, or business in this State, where such contract, combination, or business is threatened, or there is good reason to apprehend that the same may be made.

The act is to take effect immediately.

The second bill amends Article 5 of the executive law, relating to the powers of the Attorney General by inserting a new section, to be known as Section 55, as follows:

Sec. 55A.—Subpoenaing witnesses and designating Commissioners.—When the Attorney General shall deem it necessary to examine any person as a witness for the purpose of determining whether any corporation or officer thereof has entered into any contract, arrangement, or combination whereby competition in the State, in the supply or price of any article or commodity in common use for the support of life and health, may be restrained or prevented, whereby the prices of such article or commodity may be advanced in said State, he shall have the power to issue a subpoena, in proper form, commanding such person to appear before him or some person designated as Commissioner by him by an appointment in writing filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at a time and place to be designated by him in such subpoena, either at the City of Albany or in the county of residence of such witness, or where the principal office of the corporation is situated within this State, to be examined as a witness, and such subpoena may contain a clause requiring such person to produce on such examination all books, papers, and documents in his possession or under his control relating to the subject of such examination. Such subpoena shall be served upon the person named by showing him the original subpoena and delivering to and leaving with him at the same time a copy thereof, and by paying or tendering to him the fees allowed by law to a witness subpoenaed to attend trials of civil actions in courts of records in this State.

The Attorney General or Commissioner so designated by him as aforesaid, may administer oath to such persons as he may desire to examine so appearing before him by subpoena or otherwise and examine them on oath in relation to any matter which may be in any wise material to the subject of examination. The Commissioner shall return the evidence taken, with his opinion thereon, to the Attorney General. The testimony obtained by the examination of witness in pursuance to the provisions of this section shall not be used in any criminal prosecution against the person so testifying, and such person shall not be excused from answering any question that may be put to him on the ground that it may tend to convict him of a crime.

Whenever any person duly subpoenaed to appear and give evidence as aforesaid, or to produce books or papers as hereinbefore provided, shall neglect or refuse to appear or produce such books or papers according to the direction of such subpoena, or shall refuse to testify before said Attorney General or the Commissioner so designated, or to answer any proper and pertinent question, he shall be deemed in contempt and thereupon any Justice of the Supreme Court of any Judicial district in this State shall, upon the motion of the Attorney General, based upon affidavits, showing the commission of the offense either, first, make an order requiring the accused to show cause before said Justice, at a time and place specified therein, why the accused should not be punished for the alleged offense; or, second, issue a warrant of attachment, directed to the Sheriff of a particular county, or generally directed to the Sheriff of any county where the man may be found, commanding him to bring said person before said Justice either forthwith or at a time and place therein specified, to answer for the alleged offense. On the return of said order to show cause, or of said attachment and the production of the body of the defendant therein, the said Justice shall have jurisdiction in the matter, and the person charged may purge himself of the contempt in the same way, and the same proceedings shall be had, and the same penalties may be inflicted as in the case of a witness subpoenaed to appear

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Higher.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steady —Cotton Firmer—Coffee Lower.

The grain market was without special feature for the day, and the transactions were moderate and chiefly through local scalping, with a better feeling at the West late in the day. Provisions were unsettled and quiet, and closed steady. Cotton was active and firmer on local covering. Coffee followed Europe, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, red, in elevator	79¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25¼@	25½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅛@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	10.50	@10.75
Lard, Western, steam	..	@ 5.72½
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	5	@ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	18¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.75	@ ..
Lead	3.17½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm with the West, and gained ⅛c, declined ⅝c on easier cables and free local liquidation, rallied ¾@⅞c on the increased export demand and following the late strength at the West, with the close firm at ¼@⅝c advance, and a moderate business....Spot was in better export demand at ⅜@½c advance, with a scarcity reported, sales 312,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 200,000 bushels No 2 Northern on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels do at 4¾c over May, free on board, store, last of February; 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, and 64,000 bushels No. 2 do on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¾c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¾c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 1,350 bushels; receipts, 3,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 13,660 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and ⅛c higher with the West, with a firm close....Spot was ⅛c higher and very quiet. Sales, 37,000 bushels, including sailing of 30,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 36¼@36⅜c, elevator; 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 36¼@37c, elevator; 13,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36½@37c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer white at 36½@37c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 36½@37c, elevator....Receipts, 6,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 135,880 bushels....Clearances hence, 5,350 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 163,939 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without animation and closed unchanged and steady. Spot were moderately active and firm....Sales, 61,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25¾c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼@25½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 24¾c for 4,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 22¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26¼@26¼c; track mixed, 25¼@27c; track white, 27@28½c for 36,000 bushels....Receipts, 26,400 bushels; exports, 5,445 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	72¾
March	10,000	72⅝@73⅝	73⅜
May	1,740,000	70 13-16@71¾	71⅝
June	55,000	70⅝@71⅜	71⅛
July	480,000	70 9-16@71⅜	71⅛
Total	2,285,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	36⅝
May	130,000	36 7-32@36⅜	36⅝
July	95,000	36¾@36⅞	37
Total	225,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	25½
March	....	....@....	25⅜
May	15,000	25⅝@25½	25½
No. 2 white—			
February	....	....@....	26¾
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Jobbers were not anxious to purchase, except at lower prices, and the day's business was limited to about 6,400 bbls, mainly of city mills....Arrivals, 8,448 bbls and 14,070 sacks; exports, 5,254 bbls and 6,113 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 29,882 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.50; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.75; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$3.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.40.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easier. Sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—More active and steady at $1.25@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41c, elevator, and 42c, delivered.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.75@$3; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.75@$2.85; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white, do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85@90c; grits, 85@90c; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 69@70c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb, 69@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 72½@77½c; rye feed, 65@70c; cotton seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED — The New-York market was lifeless. Exporters would have taken light quantities of good off yellow at 25c, more especially for the Continent, but found 25½c asked; no large business was possible at the inside price; a lot of 100 bbls was sold at 25½c. Prime yellow had the first important sale in several days and at the close the decline noted in our previous report to 26c, and 800 bbls taken at that, but at the close it was further freely offered at 26c, without substantial bidding; at no time in the yielding tendency has export interest been provoked. There were offers to sell April delivery at 25½c, with 25c bid. Crude in barrels had 21½c bid, with 22c asked. The South was not willing to accept corresponding or relative prices with the weakness here; it had limited bidding at 18@18½c for crude in bulk, but talked 19@20c, even along near coast points, and at the Southwest was hardly shaken from its recent pretensions. The large lots of oil at the South seemed well held, financially protected, and as to sell at present would be a certain loss on cost of production, the disposition was to await any possible favorable developments. LINSEED OIL was steady; American at 41c; boiling at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at firm prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand and steady at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 18.—Oil opened, lowest, highest, and closed, $1.37. Standard's price, $1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Remarkable dullness prevailed at the West, which occasioned weakness and slight concessions in prices, but the receipts of hogs were not large and the tone became a little steadier, with the closing rates essentially as on Tuesday. The export movements continued slack and there were no signs that the near future would show material increase of interest from abroad, with the large stocks held there. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 30,000 head.

LARD—The West was weaker from 2½ to 5c lower, to recover the decline by the close, although speculation was dull and cash demands light, with February closing at 5.42½c; May was at 5.55@5.57½c, closing at 5.57½c; July at 5.67½@5.72½c, closing at 5.72½. Here there was inactive trading, with cash closing at 5.72½c. May option was 5.85c nominal. City steam was quiet at 5.10c, with sales of 60 tcs. Refined was dull; Continent at 5.95c, South American at 6.25c, compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters here bought about 300 bbls mess and found prices a trifle easier. The West was down 15c per bbl, and dull, closing only 2½c under the night before, with February closing at $9.80, where May was at $9.87½@$10, closing at $10. July closed at $10.15. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was slack, with a weaker market and a decline of 5@7½ points, followed by a recovery to the extent of the decline. February closed at 5.05c; May was at 5.15@5.22½c, closing at 5.22½c; July at 5.25@5.32½c, closing at 5.32½c.

CUT MEATS—The trading continued slack, while the market was unsettled and easy. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7½c; 12 lb, 8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8¼@8¼c.

BEEF—Was under slack attention, with prices about steadily held. Quotations: Packet, $10@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were unsettled and favoring buyers; quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Here were at steady prices. Bacon at 5½c; 180 lb at 5⅝c; 160 lb at 5¾c; 140 lb at 5⅞c; 120 lb at 5⅞c; pigs at 6c. Receipts at the West, 65,371 head; same time last year, 82,805 head. Chicago—Receipts, 33,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $3.85@$4.27½; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,117 head; steady; $3.75@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,648 head; strong; $3.75@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.80@$3.90. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.30@$4.50. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,106 head; $3.80@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.80@$3.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; active; $4.15@$4.25.

TALLOW—There were 200 hhds city sold, half for export, at 3 13-16c; at 3 13-16c the market was steady, with moderate demands from the home trade. Of country-made, sales of 100,000 lb at 3¾@3⅞c. At Chicago packers' grade was at 4c, where 600,000 lb No. 2 sold at 3c; closing with 2⅞c bid.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was rather easy; 5c was asked, but the local refiners had reduced bids on the dull compound lard business, while 100,000 lb city were taken for export, reported to cover a short sale, and not representing material interest from abroad, at a trifle over 4 15-16c, but not to 5c. In lard stearine a slack trading and 6¾c quoted nominal for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and 5@15 points lower with Europe, while local longs realized moderately. Havre was quiet and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@½ pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¼c for No. 7; sales, 2,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 13c, and 300 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 12.15c; September, 1,000 bags at 11c; December, 250 bags at 10.75c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 12.70c, 1,000 bags at 12.65c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.10c, 250 bags at 12.05c, 1,000 bags at 12.10c; July, 250 bags at 11.55c; September, 500 bags at 10.95c, 750 bags at 10.90c, 500 bags at 10.95c; December, 250 bags at 10.70c; total for day, 5,750 bags; March, 1897, 500 bags at 10.60c; total, 7,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.65@10.75c; February, 12.65@12.75c; March, 12.65@12.70c; April, 12.30@12.40c; May, 12.05@12.10c; June, 11.75@11.85c; July, 11.50@11.60c; August, 11.20@11.30c; September, 10.90@10.95c; October, 10.80@10.90c; November, 10.75@10.85c; December, 10.70@10.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	203,368
Arrivals—S. S. Wordsworth	21,462
	224,830
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,399
Total stock in New-York to-day	219,431
Total stock in Baltimore	36,678
	36,678
Deliveries yesterday	968
	35,710
Total stock in New-Orleans	20,463
	20,463
	56,173
Total stock in United States	275,604
Afloat from Rio per Steam to Feb. 18	73,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 18	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail	81,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	32,000
	190,000
Total	465,604
Same time 1895	443,101

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6..1.75 above No. 7	No. 10..1.50 below No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7		

Mild Coffee—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¾@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramanga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¾c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and very irregular on local scalping, with the close very steady at 2@3 points advance, while Liverpool was 2@2½ points off. Spot was unchanged and quiet. Sales, 102 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling, uplands, 7⅞c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ¾c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.56@7.57	....	....	....
March	7.57@7.58	7.58	7.48	38,100
April	7.61@7.62	7.61	7.54	5,300
May	7.66@7.67	7.68	7.58	88,900
June	7.69@7.70	7.70	7.61	12,200
July	7.71@7.72	7.72	7.63	13,300
August	7.70@7.71	7.71	7.61	29,500
September	7.45@7.47	7.46	7.40	2,800
October	7.36@7.37	7.36	7.30	13,800
November	7.33@7.34	7.33	7.26	8,000
December	7.35@7.37	7.34	7.29	2,200
January	....@..	7.31	7.31	500
Total				214,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3120	6534	839	3148	..	..
New-Orleans	6940	8295	12006	800	..	..
Mobile	2631	1043	64	11	..	..
Savannah	3290	3061	3766	1348	..	..
Charleston	565	959	1209	694	..	..
Wilmington	115	94	191	320	..	..
Norfolk	944	838	1001	2498	..	..
New-York	..	1167	..	467	..	..
Boston	335	417	521	453	..	..
Philadelphia	..	12	50	170	..	..
West Point	306	..	..	150	..	..
Total	18240	22420	19647	10359	..	..
This day last week	16501	20313	23704	12514	13382	11806
This day last year	9262	11390	14906	16901	12921	13993

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES — Dealings only moderate, with holders firm, and offering sparingly. ....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand good and prices firm.... Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was firmer and demand moderate. Sales, 400 tons Muscovado, 89° test, at 3¾c....Refined active and very firm....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4⅛c bid. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5½c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3¾@5c.

TEA—The auction sale of 6,215 pks was at easier prices for Formosa, with others steady, including: Moyune—127 pks Hyson, 5½@6¼c; 184 pks Young Hyson, 7½@18½c; 319 pks Imperial, 7½@16c; 279 pks Gunpowder, 10@18½c. Ping Suey—648 pks Imperial, 8½@14c; 1,457 pks Gunpowder, 13@26½c. Japan—36 pks Pan Fried, 8¼c; 97 pks Basket do, 9½@18c; 25 pks capers, 16¼c; 179 pks Congou, 9@22c; 197 pks India and Ceylon, 13@18c. Oolong—333 pks Foo-Chow, 8¾@14c; 30 pks Amoy, 8¼c; 2,304 pks Formosa, 14½@25c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market holds fairly steady on domestic marrow medium and red kidney, but the trade passing is light. Pea have cleaned up a little better, and are a shade firmer, few jobbing sales reported at $1.22½. White kidney and yellow eye very slow and weaker, and turtle soup are fully 5c lower and dull. Some business has been done in lima at a lower price. Foreign beans without demand from any source. No change in green peas. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.32½@$1.35; do, medium, $1.22½@$1.25; do, pea, $1.20@$1.22½; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.35@$1.40; do, lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Moderate receipts, with a good demand for top grades of creamery and fancy up to 20c....Creamery, Western, 13@20c; do, extra, 20c; do, June, 12@17c; State, dairy, 9@18c; Western, imitation creamery, 11@15c; do, factory, 8½@12c.

CHEESE—A fair, steady trade in jobbing lots, at unchanged prices. State, full cream, large, 6@9¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10⅜c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A fair demand, but supplies more than ample, and the tone weak....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 13@13½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 13c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 12½@12¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 12½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 12@12¼c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$2.85; limed, Western, prime, per case, $2@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate supply to-day, and stock is cleaning up quite readily at well sustained prices. Fresh grapes have very little demand, and values are somewhat nominal. Choice Cape Cod cranberries have a light movement at about steady prices; Jersey crates quiet, and the lower grades rule weak. California oranges quiet but steady. Florida strawberries sell well when of good quality, but slowly when below prime; prices irregular; only rare sales of unusually good stock above 40@50c. We quote: Apples, wineasp, fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, York Imperial, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; Baldwin, $2.75@$3.; Greening, $2.50@$2.75; red fruit, fair to good, $2@$2.50; spare fruit, $1@$1.75@$2.25. Grapes, State, per small basket, 7@12c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.75. Strawberries, Florida, per qt, 30@50c. DRIED—There was more jobbing in evaporated apples and a sale or two for export, but prices were irregular, and on the whole rather easy. Another car of prime sold to a shipper, at 5c, and a fair sized lot of very choice, at 5⅜c. Our top figures for the higher grades are extreme. Sun-dried sliced apples moving very slowly. No change in the finest grades of coarse cut, but ordinary qualities are weaker; cores and skins in sales reported for shipment direct from the country to interior points at better than 2c here. Peaches entirely nominal. Raspberries not plenty but weak. A car of old blackberries sold at 4c; new stock held higher. Considerable California fruit moving, but at low prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra, 7½@7¾c; prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to fair, 3¾@4¾c; do, sun dried, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Western, 2½@3¼c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1½@2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@5c; do, unpeeled, 2@2½c; raspberries, 13@16c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c.

GAME—Quail and grouse continue dull, but light supplies hold prices steady. Partridges in fair request. Venison slow. Rabbits dull and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75.

POULTRY—DRESSED—Turkeys, 8@22c per pair, canvas, $3@$4; do, red heads, $2@$3; do, Mallards, 75c@$1; do, other kinds, 25@60c. Rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c. Venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 11 carloads. Fowls fell to 10c, but met an active demand, and chickens went at about the same figure. Roosters steady. Turkeys not quite so firm. Ducks and geese steady for choice, but poor dull and weak. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10c; chickens, per lb, 9¼@10c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 70c@$1; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c....DRESSED—While receipts are not specially large of fresh dressed poultry, the demand is moderate and disappointing, and tone a shade weaker, more especially on fowls and chickens. Fresh turkeys in moderate supply, but rarely desirable, most all lots running too large, with the toms flabby, and such grades slow and irregular, but choice grades held firmly, though demand moderate. Fancy large capons sell fairly, but all other grades slow. Western fowl and chickens not in large supply, but demand slow and tone easier. Occasional lots have worked out at 11½c, but it is extreme, and 11c about all that can be depended upon. Fresh ducks and geese very scarce. We quote: Fresh dressed turkeys, young hens, 15c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 14@14½c; do, young toms, 11 to 15 lb, average 13¾@14¼c; do, fair to good hens and heavy young toms, 12½@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c. Capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 12@13c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 11c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; old cocks, 7½c; chicks, choice, 15@17c. Geese, Western, 7@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3. Frozen turkeys, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c. Chickens, No. 1, 10@12c; fowls, No. 1, 10@10½c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 8@9c; old cocks, 6@6½c. Ducks, No. 1, 15@17c. Geese, No. 1, 10@11c.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes freely offered and weak. Onions slow of sale and easy. Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 75@90c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5; celery, per dozen stalks, 15@$1.10; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; kale, per bbl, $1.50; peas, per crate, $1@$2.50; string beans, per crate, $2.50@$5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand is quite active, and with moderate offerings tone is firm and prices slightly higher. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 70@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Demand very moderate and the market easy....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@8c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Bids were below present asking prices, and trading was light....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER — Business only fair, with prices firm and unchanged....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin easy at 13.30c. Copper firm, at 10.75c. Lead firm at 3,17½c. Spelter quiet at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE — Market easier and very quiet. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made barrels, 29¾c.

RESIN—Demand light and prices steady. Good strained, $1.60; common strained, $1.57½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—Turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, 20 casks. Resin firm; sales, 200 bbls; A B, $1; C, $1@$1.10; D, $1.10@$1.30; E, $1.30; F, $1.35@$1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.55. Other grades, no demand. Prices not quoted.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 19.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 27¼c; irregular, 26¾c. Crude turpentine nominal; nothing doing. Tar firm at 90c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—Spirits of Turpentine—Firm, at 27c; sales, 410 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was without demand, with offerings free and rates nominal. Charters included: British steamer, general cargo, Hamburg to Philadelphia, private terms; British steamer, 1,427 tons, general cargo, hence to Black Sea ports, private terms; British steamer, sulphur, Pomaron to Charleston, 9s 9d, chartered abroad; British steamer, cotton, Charleston to Bremen, private terms; British steamer, coal, hence to the West Indies and back with ore, private terms; Norwegian steamer, 434 tons, West India time charter, six months, at or about 1530 per month; ship, (to arrive,) 50,000 cases petroleum, hence to Japan, 16@17c; Italian bark, 5,500 bbls refined petroleum, hence to an Irish port, 2s 4d, charterers paying extra insurance; British ship, cotton, New-Orleans to the Russian Baltic, 21-64d; Italian ship, deals, Campbellton, N. B., to Ireland, 40s, option of Marseilles, 55f; Norwegian bark, sawn timber, Pensacola to a direct port in the United Kingdom or Continent, excluding Glasgow, Manchester Canal, Preston, Newry, Sharpness, Fleetwood, Rouen, and Dunkirk, private terms, chartered abroad; Russian bark, sawn timber, Pensacola to picked ports in the United Kingdom, private terms, chartered abroad; British bark, lumber, Boston to Buenos Ayres, $6.25; British schooner, sugar, San Domingo City to New-York, $2.75; bark, 665 tons, general cargo, hence to Port Spain, at or about $1,900; British brig, general cago, hence to Ponce, P. R., private terms; schooner, 249 tons, general cargo, hence to Port au Platte, lump sum, and back from Ragged Island to Baltimore, salt, 7c; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to New-York, $4.50; schooner, fertilizer, Carteret to Wilmington, N. C., 90c, and back to Boston, staves, $16; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to New-York, $2.25; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 80c; barge, 1,300 tons' capacity, coal, Perth Amboy to Boston, at or about 70c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The morning hours of to-day's session of the wheat market were notable for the freedom with which long wheat was sold. In the afternoon the exact contrary was the feature, the demand being sharp and imperative, and a full recovery of the early loss took place. The cold weather which made its appearance last night, and the fact that Northwestern receipts showed curtailment, only 332 cars arriving against 439 last Wednesday and 420 a year ago, contributed a firm tone to the opening, but the pressure of offerings, some of which represented the holdings of prominent traders, destroyed every vestige of strength and prices moved downward with considerable celerity. About noon reports of sales of cash wheat at New-York and here changed the current of sentiment, and after becoming steady a gradual recovery set in, the effect of which was to finally lift prices above where they were at the close yesterday. Liverpool cables were weak and ¾@1d lower.

Continental cables were lower at the close. Receipts at Chicago were 164 cars and 87,704 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were light at 102,833 bushels. May wheat opened from 63¼@65¼c, sold between 65⅝ and 64⅝, closing at 65½@65⅞, ⅝c higher than yesterday.

Cash wheat in the sample department averaged steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 411,135 bushels; shipments, 136,913 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 13,660 bushels; shipments, 1,350 bushels.

CORN—The corn market was a counterpart of the wheat market, opening firm, then declining, and finally making a full recovery. The range of fluctuations was narrow, however, and the business was a very unimportant character. Receipts, 354 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Export clearances were moderate, amounting to but 170,700 bushels. Liverpool cables were quiet and without change. May corn opened at 30, declined to 29⅝@29¾c, rallied to and closed at 30c, ½c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ¼c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 530,895 bushels; shipments, 128,301 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 130,860 bushels.

OATS—The early decline and the later advance in wheat and corn were reflected in oats. Only an ordinary business was transacted, no dealings with particular interest attaching to them taking place. Receipts were 197 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. May oats closed ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were easy.

RYE was slow and dull. Very little cash rye was offered and the demand was light. Receipts were 8 cars. No 2 to go to store sold at 38@38½c, closing at the inside. No. 3 sold at 37½c; No. 2 Western sold at 39c. May was 40c bid, and February 38c nominal.

BARLEY—Offerings of barley were light and trade was almost inactive. Receipts were 35 cars. Screenings sold at $10.50 per ton. Poor to fair barley quotable from 24 to 30c; good to choice from 31 to 36c; fancy about 38c.

PROVISIONS—Product was dull and wearisome to-day. The trade was of a most uninteresting sort, and was for the most part purely local and professional. On a weak hog market the opening was easy. Then the weakness of grain extended here and caused further declines, but finally a steadier tone developed and the close was not far different from that of yesterday. May pork closed 2¼c lower; May lard and May ribs unchanged. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and steady. Receipts were light and shipments good. The cash market was quiet and unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 46 cars; corn, 264 cars; oats, 156 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Feb.	63 @..	63¼@..	62 @..	63¼@63¼
May	65⅛@65⅝	65⅝@..	64⅜@..	65⅜@65⅝
July	65 @..	65½@..	64¼@..	65⅝@65½
Corn, No. 2—				
Feb.	27⅝@28	28 @..	27⅝@27¾	28 @..
May	29⅞@30	30 @..	29⅝@29¾	30 @..
July	30⅝@..	31 @..	30⅜@..	31 @..
Sept.	31⅞@32	32⅛@..	31⅞@..	32⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Feb.	19¼@..	19¼@..	19¼@..	19¼@..
May	20⅝@21	21 @..	20⅜@..	21 @..
July	21 @..	21 @21⅛	20⅞@..	21 @21⅛
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Feb.	$9.80	$9.80	$9.80	$9.80
May	10.02½	10.02½	9.87½	10.00
July	10.12½	10.15	10.12½	10.15
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Feb.	5.42½	5.42½	5.42½	5.42½
May	5.55	5.57½	5.55	5.57½
July	5.70	5.72½	5.67½	5.72½
Short ribs, per

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Very Narrow, but the Tone of the List Strong.

LONDON BUYING ITS SPECIALTIES

Union Pacific Beginning to Move—Handsome Earnings by Prominent Roads—The Regular Dividend for Burlington.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

The market to-day was dull and strong. London was relatively active, and it bought stocks which it sold not long ago at lower prices. This was notably the case in Union Pacific, the strength in that stock in the afternoon being almost entirely on foreign buying. The statement for December was published to-day; it shows a net increase for the month of $224,544, and for the year a gain of $1,861,800.

There were some notable increases in earnings published to-day for the second week of the month. Louisville and Nashville gained $96,630, Southern $70,420, Kansas and Texas $19,116, and Ontario and Western $14,512. These are all international stocks, and the gratifying results should have an important influence on the minds of foreign investors. Information from London is to the effect that a bull movement is shaping in Americans. The declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. by the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was what had been looked for, although it was known that the surplus would have to be drawn upon for the purpose of the distribution. The company, however, will more than make up the deficiency in the current quarter. The Morgan syndicate has been awarded $4,700,000 additional bonds, subscriptions to that amount having been defaulted by bidders. The transactions in Governments on the Exchange exceeded all records, the amount traded in being $1,694,700. Of this total $1,633,000 was done in the new 4s, at prices ranging from 117⅛@117⅞.

In only three stocks did the trading exceed 10,000 shares—St. Paul, Sugar, and Burlington. In all only a little over 112,000 shares were done. The Granger group was notably strong, with net advances of a point in Burlington, ½ in St. Paul, and ⅝ in Rock Island. The international specialties showed gains tending to a point in Southern preferred, and good fractions in Louisville and Nashville, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Union Pacific. In the industrials Sugar lost ¼, and Chicago Gas ⅛, but Tobacco, Distillers, and Leather preferred scored advances. Manhattan was strong in small transactions, and Missouri Pacific closed ⅛ up, notwithstanding continued attacks.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

The money rates were 5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $108,700,180; balances, $7,080,845; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $276,202.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1 1-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅞@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅞@54⅝.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	
Net exports to date, 1895	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1894	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1893	2,079,320
	20,682,810

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and without feature. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for 60-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.00 discount. Boston—15@20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
C., C., C. & St. Louis
Colorado Fuel & Iron
Delaware & Hudson
Louisville & Nashville
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf
Southern Railway pf

DECLINED.

Denver & Rio Grande
Iowa Central pf
Laclede Gas pf

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were relatively much more active than stocks, and prices advanced sharply. There was special activity in the Northern Pacific issues. The principal gains were as follows, there being no losses worth recording:

Brooklyn Elevated 1st
Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, t. r.
Fort Worth & Dodge City 1st, t. r.
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s
Northern Pacific 2d, c.
Northern Pacific 3d, c.
Northern Pacific cn.
Northern Pacific, cn., t. r.
Texas Pacific 2d
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 1st
Wabash 2d
Western New-York & Pennsylvania gen.
Western Union col. tr. 5s
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	
American Exchange	300
Central National	170
Chatham	115
Chemical	300
Commerce	4000
East River	200
Fourth National	136
Gallatin National	180
German-American	300
Hanover	110
Importers and Traders'	300
Irving	530
Leather Manufacturers'	130
Lincoln National	175
Manhattan	680
Market & Fulton	204
Mechanics'	200
Merchants'	180
Metropolis	134
New-Amsterdam	415
New-York	185
New-York County	232
National Union	580
Ninth National	185
Park	115
Phenix	278
Seaboard National	106
Shoe & Leather	167
State of New-York	92¼
Third National	108
	105

There were sales of 74 shares of Fourth National at 183, 10 do at 185, and 10 shares Mechanics' at 188.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	17	18	13
American Cotton Oil pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	67½	69	10
American Express	112	112	111	111	110½	112	23
*American Sugar Refineries	115¾	116	114⅞	115¼	115⅜	115½	13,394
*American Sugar Ref. pf	101	101	100¼	100¼	100¼	101¼	618
American Tobacco	80	80¼	79⅝	80⅛	80⅛	80⅜	2,920
Ann Arbor pf	27¾	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	27	27⅝	200
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅝	885
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25¾	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝	100
Baltimore & Ohio	36½	36½	36½	36½	36	37¼	100
Brooklyn R. T.	24	24	24	24	23¾	24½	605
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	420
Chicago Gas	68	68½	68	68	68¼	68⅝	1,330
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79⅞	80⅞	79⅞	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	10,346
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	104	104¼	1,048
C., M. & St. P. pf	77½	77½	77½	77⅝	77½	77⅝	16,365
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73	73½	129⅝	129⅝	129	129⅝	5
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	38¼	39	38¼	39	38¼	38⅝	6,440
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	*80¾	90½	89¾	90½	90	90¾	600
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	32½	32	32⅝	32⅜	33	142
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	95	95	95	95	92	96	1,125
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	4	4	4	3¼	3⅝	150
Columbus, H. Val. & Tol.	17	17	17	17	17	17½	30
Consolidated Gas Company	157½	157½	157½	157½	157	158	484
Delaware & Hudson	129	129	129	129	127½	129	113
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	13	13½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47	47	47	47	47	100
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅞	50
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	95	95	95	95	95	96	1,250
General Electric	31¼	31½	31⅛	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝	915
Illinois Steel Co	70¼	70⅝	95¼	95¼	94½	96½	100
Iowa Central	9⅜	9⅜	70¼	70¼	66	70	10
Iowa Central pf	36	36	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	10	100
*Keely Motor	3½	3½	36	36	35	36¾	100
Laclede Gas	22½	22⅝	3½	3½			200
Laclede Gas pf	78	79	22⅝	22½	22¼	23½	200
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	21¾	22	78	78	79	82	435
Louisville & Nashville	51⅛	51⅜	21½	21¾	21¼	22	1,500
Louis., New-Albany & Chi.	9½	9½	51⅜	51⅝	51½	51⅝	9,210
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	24	24	9½	9½	9¼	10	10
Manhattan Con	104¼	105½	24	24	23½	24½	100
*Metropolitan Traction	105¾	105¾	104¼	105¼	105¼	105½	1,455
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20¾	20¾	105¼	105¼	105	106	103
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	79⅞	79⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	49	49⅜	79⅞	79⅞	80	82	145
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf	20¾	20¾	49	49	49¾	49¾	50
Missouri Pacific	23¼	23⅝	20	20	20⅜	20⅝	2,460
*National Lead Co	26¾	27	23	23	22⅞	23⅛	5,915
*National Lead Co. pf	88¼	89	27	27	26½	27	325
New-Jersey Central	107½	107¾	88¼	88¼	88½	89¼	61
New-York Central	97¾	98	107	107¾	107⅝	107¾	2,400
N. Y., N. H. & H	203¾	203¾	97¾	98	97¾	98⅛	470
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	10⅜	10⅝	203¾	203¾	203¾	204½	10
N. Y., Sus. & West	9⅞	9⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16½	17	10
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	27½	27½	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	110
North American	5⅜	5⅜	27½	27½	27½	28	200
Northern Pacific	4¼	4⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½	250
Northern Pacific pf	15½	15½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	425
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝	300
Oregon Railway & Nav	10¼	10¼	15½	15½	15¼	15⅝	400
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7⅝	8	10	10	10	12	325
Pacific Mail	28¾	29⅜	7⅝	8	8¼	9	507
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd	13¾	13⅝	28¾	28⅝	29	29⅜	1,105
Pullman Palace Car Co	160	162	160	162	159	161	1,540
St. Paul & Omaha	182	182	182	182	180	183	11
Southern Pacific	40¾	40¾	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜	100
Southern Railway	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	100
Southern Railway pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10½	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31¼	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	32	32½	223
Texas Pacific	33½	33⅝	32⅜	33⅛	32	32⅝	3,060
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	900
Union Pacific, t. r.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6½	9	200
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	6¾	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	6¾	8½	69
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	7½	4,459
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5	100
*United States Leather	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	11	11½	700
*United States Leather pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11	11½	300
United States Rubber pf	66	66¾	66	66½	66½	68	100
Wabash	86	86	86	86	85	87	1,650
Wabash pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	140
*Western Union Beef	18½	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18¾	100
Western Union Telegraph	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	1,140
Wheeling & Lake Erie	85⅜	88⅝	85½	85⅝	85¾	85⅞	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12	12½	947
	39½	39½	39½	39½	38⅝	40	5,700
Total sales							100
*Unlisted.							112,080

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Nor Pac 2d Coup	
11,000	71½	1,000	110¾
10,000	71¾	1,000	110⅝
Atch., Top & S F 4s		10,000	110¾
Trust Co Ctfs		5,000	111
9,000	77	35,000	110⅜
10,000	77¼	5,000	111¼
25,000	77⅛	5,000	111½
12,000	77½	5,000	112
5,000	77¾	North Pac 3d Coup	
5,000	77⅞	7,000s20F	75½
Atch., Top & S F Gen		5,000	75⅝
4s When Issued		6,000s20F	75⅝
1,000	78¾	1,000	75½
5,000	78⅝	2,000	75⅝
Atch, Top & S F 2d		35,000	76
3-4s Class A Trust		1,000	76¼
Co Certfs, 1st In		10,000	76⅛
Pd		15,000	76½
5,000 s S	25¾	20,000	76¾
5,000	25¾	Trust Co Certfs	
20,000	26	4,000	40
11,000	25¾	5,000	39¾
31,000	26	3,000	39⅞
5,000	26⅛	4,000	40
25,000	26¼	4,000	40⅛
1,000	26	65,000	40¾
2,000	26¼	10,000	40⅝
1,000	26¼	100,000	40⅝
Broadw'y & 7th Av		17,000	40¾
1st Cons 5s		5,000	41
1,000	115	16,000	41⅛
Brooklyn Elev 1st		37,000	41¼
1,000	101	N Pac Col Tr Notes	
2,000	101⅛	15,000	86
Bur. C Rap & N 1st		5,000	86⅛
2,000	106⅜	Ohio Southern 1st	
1,000	106½	2,000	93
Collat Trust 5s		2,000	92¼
3,000	102½	Ore Ry & Nav 1st	
Canada So 1st Gtd		1,000	109
1,000	108⅞	Ore Short Line 6s	
1,000	109	4,000	109½
Cen N J G M 5s		5,000	110¼
2,000	118½	Trust Co Certfs	
Registered		11,000	109
10,000	116⅜	25,000	109¼
C & O Pur M'y F'd		10,000	109⅜
2,000	104⅜	Ore S L & U N Con	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	100¼	4,000	64¼
Ches & O Gen 4½s		10,000b3	64½
73,000	77	5,000	64¼
50,000	77¼	5,000	64½
Ches & O R & A Div		15,000	64¾
1st Cons 4s		5,000	64½
2,000	95	People's G & C Chi	
Chi, B & Q Con 7s		1st Con 6s	
10,000	117½	5,000	102¼
Chi, B & Q Con 5s		2d Grtd 6s	
5,000	85½	500	103
1,000	103¾	Phila & Read Gen 4s	
1,000	103¾	Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	105⅜	10,000	75⅝
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		10,000	75⅜
6,000	101	Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd	
Chicago & Erie 1st		20,000	89½
1,000	110⅞	Pitts & West 1st	
1,000	111	1,000	75⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		Rio Grande W 1st	
Trust Receipts		10,000	76½
21,000	42½	Roch & Pitts Con	
9,000	43	2,000	119½
2,000	43¼	St L & Iron Mount	
15,000	43⅞	1st Ext 5s	
10,000	43½	18,000	100
5,000	43¾	2,000s3	100
Chi & Northwestern		St L & Iron M 2d	
S F deb 5s 1933		16,000	102½
4,000	111	St L & San Fran 2d	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		Class A	
1,000	103	3,000	114¼
10,000 s 20 f	102¾	Class B	
3,000	103	5,000	114
1,000	102⅞	Class C	
5,000	103½	23,000	114
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		St L & S F Trust 5s	
3,000	97	1,000	79
Cin, Day & I 1st 5s		9,000	82
1,000	109½	6,000	82¾
Clev, C, C & St L		San An & Ar P 4s	
St Louis Div 4s		1,000	58½
38,000	93¼		
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st			
5,000	106⅞		
5,000	107		
Col, H V & Tol 5s			
5,000	89		
Den & R G 4s		St Paul, M & M 1st	
1,000	89	Con 6s	
3,000	89¼	Reduced to 4½s	
Det, Mac & M L G		1,000	105
2,000	20	Montana Ext 4s	
East Tenn, Va & Ga		5,000	87¼
Con Gold 5s		St Paul, M & M 2d	
10,000	108	1,000	118½
E Tenn, V & Ga 1st		Seattle, L S & E 1st	
1,000	108½	Trust Receipts	
Edison Elec Ill Co		4,000	40¼
of N Y 1st 5s		So Pac, N Mex 1st	
1,000	108¾	10,000	105¾
Edison Elec Ill Co		South Ry 1st 5s	
of Brooklyn 1st		20,000	93
4,000	109	Texas & N O 1st	
Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	108
Trust Co Ctfs		Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
5,000	68½	25,000	22¼
1,000	69	9,000	22⅜
1,000	68	10,000	22⅝
6,000	68½	2,000	22⅞
6,000	68⅝	8,000	23
1,000	69	5,000	23⅛
2,000	69½	Union Elev 1st 6s	
10,000	69⅞	13,000	99
5,000	69¾	4,000	99⅜
Gal, Har'g & S'n An		Union Pac 1st, 1898	
Mex & Pac 1st 5s		1,000	103¼
10,000	92	Union Pac 6s, 1899	
5,000	92⅜	6,000	105⅜
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		Un Pac Ext S F 8s	
14,000	90	2,000	95¾
H & Tex Cn G M 4s		3,000	95
1,000	69	Union Pac Gold 6s	
Ind, Dec & Sp 1st		Col Trust Notes	
Trust Co Ctfs		7,000	95
ex Bonds		1,000s3	95
3,000	28	1,000	95½
Iowa Cen 1st 5s		Un Pac Col Tr 4½s	
2,000	93	Trust Co Certfs	
6,000	94	11,000	51½
Kanaw'a & Mich 4s		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	
2,000	80	5,000	38¼
Laclede Gas L Co		1,000	38½
of St L 1st 5s		5,000	38⅝
2,000	95¼	21,000	38½
1,000	95	4,000	38¾
L S & M So 2d Reg		15,000	39
10,000	118½	U S Cord Co 1st	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		Trust Co Certfs	
4,000	113¾	1,000	34
1,000	113¾	4,000	34½
L, N A & Chi G M		5,000	34¾
1,000	73¼	U S Leather Co 6s	
4,000	73½	2,000	112
Mil & St Paul 1st		Wabash 1st 5s	
South'n Minn Div		122,000	105½
2,000	115½	1,000s10F	105½
M, K & Tex 1st 4s		5,000	105⅝
6,000	85½	Det & Chi Ext	
1,000	85¾	5,000	98
2,000	85¾	1,000	99
2,000	85¼	Wabash 2d 5s	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		12,000	74⅞
25,000	60½	126,000	75
2,000	60¾	1,000	75½
Mo, Kan & East 1st		3,000	75¼
1,000	92¾	10,000	75¾
3,000	92⅝	5,000	76
2,000	93	West Shore Gtd 4s	
M, K & T of Tex 5s		4,000	106
5,000	83⅞	Registered	
Mo Pac 1st Con		500	105
3,000	94½	W N Y & Penn Gen	
1,000	94¾	10,000	49⅜
Mob & Ohio G M 4s		W N Y & Penn 1st	
4,000	68⅛	5,000	106¾
N Y Cen Deb 5s		W Nor Car 1st 6s	
1,000	108	1,000	113
N Y Chi & St L 4s		6,000	112½
8,000	104¼	W U Col Trust 5s	
N Y & Hart 1st Coup		3,000	107
8,000	114¾	Wheel & L E 1st	
1,000 s 3	114¾	1,000	101½
N Y, L E & W		W, L E & P Coal 5s	
Funded 5s Coup		2,000	71
J P M & Co or		Wisconsin Cen Co 1st	
D M & Co Stamped		Trust Receipts	
Ctfs		10,000	43½
11,000	70⅞	5,000	43¾
N Y, Sus & W 2d		5,000	44
1,000	75	5,000	44½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s		1,000	44
7,000	94	5,000	44½
North Pac 1st Coup		4,000	45
2,000	116		
Nor Pac Term 1st			
1,000	104		
Total sales			$2,142,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Alb. & Sus	175	
Alton & T. H	58	60
American Coal	118	120
Ann Arbor	10	
Am. T. & C	92	94
Am. Tobacco pf	101½	104
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
*Bay State Gas	18½	19½
B. & So. Ill. pf	90	140
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Company	¾	1
Buffalo, R. & P	10½	18
Buffalo, R. & P. pf		55
Bur., C. R. & N	50	
Canada Southern	49½	50¼
Canadian Pacific	57	58
Cedar F. & M		9
Central Pacific	15	16¼
Chicago & Alton	154	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	103½
C. & N. W. pf	145	
Cleve., L. & W. pf	50	51½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	
Col. Coal & I. Dev	3	3¾
Commercial Cable		62
Consolidated Coal	157	
Del., Lackawanna & Western	161½	163
D. M. & Ft. D	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
Detroit Gas	27	30
*D., S. S. & A	5¼	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12½	13¾
Erie Tel. & Tel	60	61
Evansville & Terre Haute	33¼	34
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	53½	60
F. & P. M. pf	18	19
Great Northern pf	110	113
Homestake	80	
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	21	27½
Int. Cond. & Ins	25	
Iowa Central	7	9
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9½
Keokuk & D. M	3¼	4
Keokuk & N. W. pf	17½	
L. E. & W	21¾	22¼
Lake Erie & Western pf	76	78

	Bid.	Asked.
Lake Shore	144½	145½
Long Island	82	85
L., St. L. & T		
Manhattan Beach	4	
Maryland Coal pf	7	10
Mexican Central	50	60
Mexican National ctfs	10	11½
Minn. Iron	1¾	2
Mo., K. & T	71	72
Mobile & Ohio	15	13½
N. C. & St. L	23¼	24
Nat. Lin. Oil pf	85	
National Starch	19	19½
National Starch 1st pf	5	9
National Starch 2d pf	45	53
New Cent. C	15	25
New-England	7	8
N. Y., C. & St. L	46	52
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	12½	13¾
Norfolk Southern	65	75
Nor. & Western	60	70
Nor. & Western pf	2¾	3
Ohio Southern	7½	8½
Ontario Mining	5	15
Oregon Imp., t. r.	10½	12
Pennsylvania Coal	2½	3½
Peoria & Eastern	32⅝	
Peoria, D. & E.	5	9
Pittsburg & W. pf	3½	4
P., C., C. & St. L	17	20
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	17½	18½
P., F. W. & C	56½	58
Quicksilver	1½	
Quicksilver pf		2¼
Rio Grande W	15	15½
Rio Grande W. pf	16	18½
R., W. & O	44	45¾
St. L. S. W.	115½	116½
St. L. S. W. pf	5	5½
St. Paul & Duluth	12	12½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	25	28
St. Paul & Omaha pf	90	95
St. Paul, M. & M	122	125
Sil. bull. certs	109	113½
Tol. & O. C	67⅞	68
Tol. & O. C. pf	30	37
United States Express	65	75
United States Cordage std., t. r.	43	47
United States Rubber	21	23
Utica & B. River	20⅜	27½
Wells-Fargo Express	151	
*Unlisted.	98	106

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛ to 79⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 52½, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛ to 97½; Erie second consols, ¼, to 75¼; New-York Central, ⅛, to 100½; Reading, ⅛, to 6⅝, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 7. Erie sold at 17 and Atchison at 10⅝. British consols advanced ⅛ to 108⅜ for money, and 9-16, to 109⅝ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Su. Ref.	115⅝	116	114⅜	115⅝	8,800
Am. Tobacco.	79⅞	80⅜	79⅝	80⅛	160
A., T. & S. F.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	30
Chi. Gas	68½	68½	67⅞	68⅛	210
C., R. I. & P.	72⅞	73½	72⅝	73⅜	2,650
C., M. & St. P.	77½	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	7,440
C. & N. W.	104½	104½	104½	104½	10,080
D. & C. F.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	210
Gen. Elec.	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31½	90
L. & N.	51⅜	51⅞	51	51⅞	2,650
Mo. Pacific	23½	23¼	22⅝	23	1,710
Total sales					

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. Fe 2d	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	$11,000
Total sales					

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ajax	.60	.80	.60	.60	400
Brunswick	.07	.08	.07	.08	3,000
Bulwer	.15	.15	.15	.15	400
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,600
Chrysolite	.17	.17	.17	.17	100
C. & C. C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
C., C. & Va.	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	140
Dalton	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Total sales					

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65¼	65¾	64¾	65⅝	1,038,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf		55
American Surety Company	214	217
American Typefounders'	4	4¾
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	22½	25
†Atlantic Trust (new)	170	180
†Barney & Smith Car	15	20
‡Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Boston & New-York Air Line	97½	101
Boston & New-York Air Line pf		11
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	135	
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	198
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	105	
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 2d	107	
‡Broadway Surface 1

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
10 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 58 of the by-laws the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, which will be held on Tuesday, March 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 111 Calle Cadena.

In order to attend the meeting Shareholders must deposit their shares in this city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank before 12 o'clock on March 7 in New-York with Messrs. H. Hollins & Co., agents, No. 15 Wall Street; or in London, with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad Street, at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.

The meeting is called for the following purposes:

1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

2d—Division of the profits.

3d—Election of five Directors, of which two of the Local Board and three of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of the 8th March, 1892, and in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

4th—Election of two supplementary Directors, one of the Local Board and one of the New-York Board, to replace the two supplementary Directors of the two Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of the 8th March, 1892, in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

5th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.

6th—Election of a committee of two and their supplementaries on accounts for the present year.

7th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.

For the better information of the shareholders they are referred to Articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the by-laws.

Mexico, 14th January, 1896.
The President, at Int.,
ROMAN S. DE LASCURAIN.

Union Trust Company of New-York,

80 BROADWAY.

New-York, January 15th, 1896.

In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of February 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

OF £200 STERLING.
Nos. 20, 84, 128, 375, 486, 530, 560.
OF £100 STERLING.
Nos. 301, 472, 493, 592, 604, 628.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1896, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ja16-1aw7wTh Trustee.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, $6,300,000 of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of three per cent.

New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—AND PROBABLY MUCH MORE—SECURED BY A DIVIDEND RESERVE FUND OF U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

This absolutely safe and highly profitable investment is constituted by the Preferred Shares of the

Mother Lode Consolidated Gold Company.

We are instructed to invite applications for the remainder of 100,000 Shares at the price of $1 per Share. We strongly recommend them as sure to go to a high figure this year.

EMMENS, APPLETON & CO.,
(Members of the New-York Mining Exchange.)
Dealers in all mining stocks listed upon the Exchange. Daily quotations sent upon application.
1 Broadway, New-York.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1896.

Holders of the first mortgage 7 3-10 bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due March 1, 1896, will receive payment of the principal and interest of said bonds on presentation at this office, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the City of Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

Union Typewriter Co.'s Securities.
American Type Founders' Securities.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK.
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 13th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	940	1134	1345	1590	1733	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1353	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1636	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1655	1857	2050
94	316	582	803	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	406	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2213	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3882	4740	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2268	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2276	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6356	7170
315	986	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1038	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1813	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1973	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1991	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1420	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
593	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
655	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6800	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2893	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.
19TH DRAWING.

Union Trust Company of New-York,

80 BROADWAY.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1896.

The FOLLOWING NUMBERS of bonds of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1896, until and including July 31, 1896, on presentation at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.

434	4388	5164
1196	4547	5749
2187	4649	5797
2727	4757	5882
2815	4970	5951
4221	5134	6002
		6003

COUPON BONDS.

36	1435	2768
119	1448	3083
131	1870	3255
731	2182	3285
1224	2323	3511
1244	2364	3702
1434	2878	3782

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1896. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1896, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues Mortgage General Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

CLEVELAND TERMINAL AND VALLEY R. R. BONDS AND STOCK.
SAFETY CAR HEATING AND LIGHTING STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
GEO. I. MALCOM,
4 WALL ST. UNITED BANK B'LD'G.

Financial.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE GOLD COIN MINES COMPANY
(CENTRAL CITY, GILPIN CO., COLORADO,)
OFFICE, 53 BROADWAY, ROOM 34.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1896.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable at their office, No. 53 Broadway, New-York, on March 16, 1896, to stockholders of record of Feb. 29, 1896. Transfer books will be closed on the 29th inst. and reopened March 17. J. A. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
1 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 19, 1896.

The seventeenth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of National Lead Co. will be paid March 16, 1896, to stockholders of record Feb. 25, 1896. Transfer books for Preferred Stock will close Feb. 25, 1896, and remain closed until March 17, 1896. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOS. L. McBIRNEY, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Friday, Feb. 21, 1896, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due March 1, 1896, and will reopen March 2, 1896, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb'ry 13, 1896.

Meetings and Elections.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1896, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, Feb. 17, and opened on Wednesday, March 11, 1896.
ANDREW M. ADGER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City, on TUESDAY, February 25th, 1896, at one o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 26th inst.
J. C. STEVENS, Secretary.
N. Y., Feb. 11th, 1896.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of J. J. RICHARDS & CO., having its office at No. 276 West 25th Street, New-York City, has this day dissolved, and that J. J. RICHARDS alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
Dated February 4th, 1896.
JAMES J. RICHARDS,
WARREN SPRINGSTEED.

FIVE INSPECTION DISTRICTS

COMMISSIONERS TO ACT ON CHIEF CONLIN'S SUGGESTION.

Broadway Squad to be Abolished—Two Sergeants and Twenty-two Roundsmen Appointed.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at which Chief Conlin made a report recommending that the city be reapportioned into five inspection districts, with an Inspector in charge of each district. There are only three inspection districts.

The Commissioners all agreed that the Chief's recommendation was a good one, and his report was adopted subject to such modifications in the matter of the boundaries in the new districts as may be found necessary.

Commissioners Andrews and Grant will look into the matter and see if the boundaries as recommended by the Chief can be improved upon. The new inspection districts will be established by March 15. It was also decided to establish another police precinct in the territory above the Harlem. The Thirty-third Precinct at Morrisania, it was said, was too large, as laid out at present, to permit of effective police duty with the number of men stationed there. It was suggested that the precinct be divided. Chief Conlin was directed to report the proper method of rearranging the police precincts above the Harlem River so that an additional precinct can be established.

In this connection Commissioner Roosevelt said that Capt. Allaire could be sent up there when the steamboat squad was abolished.

The Commissioners all said they were in favor of abolishing the steamboat squad.

Col. Grant also said it would be a good thing to abolish the Broadway squad.

"Yes, that would be good," remarked Commissioner Roosevelt. "This Broadway squad is simply show business."

It was practically decided that the squad would also be abolished in the near future.

Commissioner Parker called attention to the necessity of having more detective Sergeants. At present there are forty. He suggested that ten additional detectives be appointed. The other Commissioners were in favor of it, and the new officers will be appointed before long.

Commissioner Roosevelt said that by March 1 nearly all the vacancies on the force would be filled. In connection with the plan to have five inspection districts, the Commissioners agreed that each Inspector is to have an office in his district. Quarters will be fitted up in some station house in the district. Commissioner Andrews said that the Deputy Chief could attend to the investigation of complaints at Headquarters, which now forms a great part of the duties of the Inspectors. By this plan, he said, the Inspectors could stay in their districts and see that the precinct police under their charge attend to their duties.

The Commissioners appointed Roundsmen Frederick Posthoff of Morrisania and John W. Smith of Westchester Sergeants, and appointed sixty-three patrolmen on probation. The board also appointed twenty-two more Acting Roundsmen.

Detective Sergeant John McCauley was one of the men detailed as Acting Roundsman. McCauley has been in the Detective Bureau for years, and is considered one of Capt. O'Brien's best men. He is slated for a Sergeantcy.

President Roosevelt, at the board meeting, spoke of the condition of some of the station houses.

"One of the new Sergeants," he said, "told me that he saw rats a foot long run across the room he sleeps in. I visited a certain station house not long ago, and looked through the prison. One of the cells, which contained a prisoner, was full of cockroaches which were running all around. We were left last year in an awful condition of things in certain of the station houses. As fast as we can get the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to give us new buildings, we must have them. Two or three station houses are a disgrace to the city. The particular station house visited was infested with rats and cockroaches. The efforts of the officers in charge to keep the place clean are unavailing. Col. Grant has these matters in charge, and he is doing all in his power to improve the condition of things."

A Georgia Poplar.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

An old poplar tree back of Capt. Alexander's residence, at Washington, Ga., around which many historic memories hang, was struck by lightning last Summer, and is fast falling to decay, much to the regret of the people in that vicinity. It has been the show place for visitors to that town for more than 100 years. Under its widespreading branches was held the first Presbyterian synod ever held in Georgia. Mr. Springer, one of the founders of Presbyterianism in Georgia, was ordained at that meeting. It is one of the largest trees in the State, being 155 feet in height, 27 feet in circumference, and 9 feet in diameter. Mr. Alexander says that during the heavy snow and sleet in 1893 he hauled thirty-five loads of wood from the boughs that had been broken by the weight of the snow. The gavels used at the different syonds over the State are generally from this famous tree.

Poor-Boy Candidates.

From The Chicago Record.

Whoever is nominated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, we shall have "a poor-boy" campaign. Gov. Morton is the son of a Presbyterian parson, and was earning his own living when he was fifteen years old. Senator Quay is also the son of a Presbyterian parson down in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, and worked his own way through college. Senator Cullom was raised on a Kentucky farm. Senator Allison's parents were also farmers, pioneers on the Western Reserve, and he earned what education he got. Speaker Reed also worked for a living when a mere boy, and the same can be said of Major McKinley. Therefore, the genuine American aristocracy is represented by all the candidates.

BROOKLYN'S WATCHFUL POLICE

Special Efforts to Prevent Safe Robberies—Capt. O'Reilly Arrested a Man Who Had Burglars' Tools.

The Brooklyn police are taking extra precautions to prevent burglars from opening safes in that city, as they did in Dennett's, on Park Row, Sunday.

Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell of the Brevoort Bank, in Fulton Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, said:

"I believe the police are taking extra pains to protect us, and we are glad of it. We have no fear of burglars, however, for our vault is connected with wires all over the city, and no thief could get at it without being detected. Besides, our bank is a savings institution, and it is the middle class of people who deposit with us. We have no large transactions, and there is rarely more than $3,000 or $4,000 in the vault in any one day. We have our watchman and our burglar alarms in the building, and there is not the slightest fear of our being molested by thieves."

Capt. Leavey of the Grand Avenue Precinct, in speaking of the care that is being exercised by the police in watching the Breevoort Bank, said:

"It is true that we have special men watching the bank, because we were specially ordered to that effect from Police Headquarters. It is the only bank in my precinct, and burglars would have a healthy time trying to get in it. Yes; I suppose that that Dennett robbery had something to do with this extra vigilance, but it applies to all banks and savings institutions in the city."

Inspector John Mackellar, who is Acting Superintendent at the present time, said:

"This department has always instructed Police Captains to be very careful about any bank or banks which might be in their precincts. The Brevoort Bank is not an exception by any means; all of them are closely watched; but, in view of the many safe burglaries in and around New-York recently, it was deemed judicious to give these buildings special attention. That robbery at Dennett's, where five safes were looted, proves that some one was to blame for not being on watch, and we don't want to have anything like that happen in Brooklyn. We have had a few safe robberies here, it is true, but very few, and the amounts taken have been small, but we don't want to have any. Consequently, we have adopted measures to prevent their occurrence. No matter how vigilant the police may be in big cities like New-York and Brooklyn, robberies of all kinds are bound to occur. We are simply doing our best to prevent them."

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Adams Street Precinct is hard at work endeavoring to prevent burglaries in his precinct, and he is out night after night doing patrol duty himself.

With the aid of his two detectives yesterday morning, two men were arrested in Lawrence Street, near Fulton Street. The police followed the two men for some time.

When they were taken to the Adams Street Station House, they gave their names as John Reilly and William Myers. Reilly claimed to be a driver, and Myers a grocer's clerk.

They were searched, and in Myers's possession was found a pink mask, a bulldog revolver, a billy, a piece of candle, two jimmies, twenty skeleton keys, six pawn tickets, and a matchbox. The pawn tickets were for a watch, opera glasses, and clothing.

Reilly had a revolver, cartridges, skeleton keys, files, and screwdrivers, and several sheets taken from a Bible. He also had a letter addressed to John Mullen, Union Traction Company, Philadelphia. The letter was as follows:

Dear Friend: Received your letter and write to let you know that we are all right. If you stay there, let me know kind of a place it is for business. D. BROWN.

The two men claimed that they have been in Philadelphia, and that they had the revolvers as a means of self-protection against the strikers.

The pink mask, Myers said, was one he had used at a masquerade ball.

These were some of the quotations that appeared on the leaves torn from a Bible that Myers had in his possession:

Proverbs x., verses 4, 21, and 27:
He becometh poor, that dealeth with a slack hand, but the hand of the diligent maketh rich.
The lips of the righteous feed many, but fools die of want of wisdom.
The fear of the Lord prolongeth days; but the years of the wicked shall be shortened.
Proverbs xix., Verse 18:
Chasten thy son while there is hope and let not thy soul spare for his crying.

The men claimed that they were innocent, and had no intention of committing any crime, notwithstanding the burglars' tools which they had in their possession.

They were arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday morning, and District Attorney Backus, who was in court, had charges of having in their possession burglars' tools, of carrying a billy, and of intent to commit a crime made against them.

They pleaded not guilty, and were committed to jail to wait examination.

Capt. O'Reilly had watched the two men for several days. They have been sleeping at the Metropolitan Lodging House, Myrtle Avenue and Jay Street. The police believe that Capt. O'Reilly has made a good capture, and they will now endeavor to ascertain more about the men.

Premature.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The people who are clamoring for telegrams from Dr. Nansen, who is hundreds of miles from a wire, may only be demanding what will be an every-day achievement in the next decade.

Legal Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. NAETHING and CHARLES F. NAETHING, plaintiffs, against MARY E. SHERWOOD, Minnie S. Currier, and William D. Currier, her husband; Arthur R. Naething and Jennie Naething, his wife; Herman E. Naething and Eva Naething, his wife; Emma H. Naething, Mary Louise Naething, John Koenig and Stephanie Koenig, his wife; Adolph Koenig, Charles Koenig, Harry E. Koenig, and Louisa Koenig, his wife; Daisy Koenig, Emil B. Koenig, John J. Drewes, Charles Drewes, John P. Naething, (if living,) and Mrs. Naething, his wife, if any, (who and whose name is unknown to plaintiffs;) Mrs. Naething, the widow and the heirs at law, next of kin and devisees, if any, of said John P. Naething, if deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, each and every of whom, and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Amended summons.—Action in partition. Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.

To the above-named defendants, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.
Dated, New-York, December 31, 1895.
JOHN BRUNNEMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office address No. 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the defendants: John P. Naething, (if living,) and Mrs. Naething, his wife, if any, (who and whose name is unknown to plaintiffs;) Mrs. Naething, the widow, and the neirs at law, next of kin and devisees, if any, of said John P. Naething, if deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, each and every of whom, and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to plaintiffs:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 30th day of January, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the County Clerk of New-York County at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1896.

The object of said action is to obtain a partition or sale and division of the proceeds of the property situate in the Borough and State of New-York, described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 101 William Street, bounded southerly in front by said William Street, westerly by land now or lately belonging to James Ward, northerly by land now or lately belonging to the estate of Stephen Allard, deceased, fronting on Spruce Street, and easterly by land now or lately belonging to Joshua Geer. Containing in breadth in front 23 feet and 4 inches, in the rear 23 feet and 1 inch, and in length on the easterly side 87 feet and 7 inches, and on the westerly side 58 feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, January 31st, 1896.

JOHN BRUNNEMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. feb6-1aw6wTh

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship Normandie, via Havre. (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca"); at 11:30 AM for Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal"); at 8:30 P. M. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Columbia, via Curacao, must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 1 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 7 PM for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must

GREGORY WEEPS IN COURT

Two of His Little Daughters Testify Against Him.

HIS TRIAL FOR KILLING HIS WIFE

With Sobs, His Child Hattie Tells of His Beating Her and Her Mother—Mrs. McKenna's Story of Threats.

The trial of Jesse M. Gregory for killing his wife, Clara, on April 6, 1895, at 423 Eighth Avenue, was resumed yesterday morning before Recorder Goff in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions.

Gregory looked very pale as he took his seat in court. His hair has turned gray since the shooting. He ran his hands through his long locks, and looked around the courtroom in a kind of dazed manner.

The first witness was Thomas Battersby, who testified Tuesday for the people. He lived in the same house in Leroy Street as the Gregorys, and he often heard Gregory inquire for his wife on his return from work.

"Of whom did Gregory inquire for his wife?" asked Abraham Levy, counsel for the defense.

"He asked the children where their mother was," said Battersby.

In reply to another question, the witness said he always found Gregory a hard-working, sober man. He never saw any men meeting Mrs. Gregory in her home.

"And you always found her an orderly woman?" asked Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the people.

"I never saw Mrs. Gregory anything but orderly," was the reply.

The next witness was Hattie Gregory, thirteen years old, the daughter of the defendant. She was in the charge of an agent of the Gerry society and was very nervous on the stand.

"Do you remember the last day you saw your mother alive?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes, Sir; I do," and the little girl's voice wavered, and it seemed as if she would break down.

Hattie then told what occurred on the day of the shooting. "Papa came to see mamma," she said, "and he went up stairs. He met mamma in the kitchen and asked why she did not come down and get the machine tickets. Papa kept pulling money out of his pockets, trying to make mamma jealous, but she wouldn't get jealous."

Hattie then said that her mother had bought a machine on the installment plan.

"What took place then?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Well, papa asked mamma to come into the front room. Papa had the machine tickets and mamma wanted to get them from him, but she would not go into the front room."

"What did your mother say to your papa?"

"She said she would not go into the front room with him. Then papa pulled out something from his pocket and fired at mamma. I put my hand to mamma's forehead to cover it. Then papa fired two more shots, and it seemed to me they must have passed through her eyes."

The little girl then told how she tried to support her mother, and how the latter sank to the floor.

"Then I ran out of the house and went to the station house and told what had occurred," she said.

During the testimony of his daughter Gregory kept his head buried in his hands and his whole frame shook with sobs. He looked the picture of abject desolation.

"Papa never gave mamma any money, but he used to ask her for money, and she gave it to him to avoid a fight," said Hattie.

"Did you ever see your father beat your mother?" the child was asked.

"Papa used to beat mamma so often that I could not tell the number of times. He would throw anything he could find at her," said the child.

Hattie then said that her father used to beat her also. He whipped her one time with a strop.

"What did he whip you for?" asked Foreman Julius Wolff.

"I cannot tell you, Sir. I was coming out of the bathroom, and he beat me with a strop. I don't know why he beat me."

Hattie then said that her father was always quarreling with her mother up to the time they separated.

"Did papa ever make threats against mamma?" she was asked.

"Yes, Sir, he did," the child replied.

Her father once threatened, she said, to shoot her mother dead.

Then Mr. Levy put questions to the child.

"Do you love your father, Hattie?" he asked.

"No, Sir, I do not like him now. I liked him when I was a baby, but when I grew up I did not like him," was the reply.

"Would you like to see your papa punished?"

"Yes, Sir, I would," said Hattie.

"You would like to see him go to the electric chair, would you?" asked Mr. Levy. The witness bursts into tears. Her sobs could be heard over the courtroom. Gregory buried his head in his hands and his frame shook. It was a most affecting scene, and the jury seemed very much affected. Even the Recorder looked pained and sorry for the little girl.

"Now," continued Mr. Levy, "would you like to see your father go to the electric chair?"

Hattie sobbed more loudly than ever, and said: "Oh, take him away. I don't want to look at his face."

"Then it was not the thought of the electric chair which caused you to cry was it, Hattie?" asked Mr. Levy.

"No, Sir. I just looked and saw my father's face, and I cried."

"Then you would like to see papa go to the electric chair?"

"I don't know. I would rather see him dead, because he might kill auntie and me if he got out, way."

Then Hattie burst into a fresh bit of sobbing. The father buried his head deeper in his hands, and the scene was a pitiful one.

"Do you like your papa?" Mr. Levy asked Hattie.

"No, Sir; I don't hate him, but I don't like him," she answered.

"Where would you go if you tell a lie?"

"I would go to purgatory."

"Where did you hear that?"

"I heard it at the Gerry society rooms."

"Who told you that?"

"Some of the girls told me."

Hattie also said she heard that if she told lies she would be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd or some such place. She then told Mr. Levy that before the shooting her father had a wild look in his eyes.

"Papa looked horrid when he came into the room," said Hattie.

"What do you mean by saying that papa looked horrid?" asked Mr. Levy.

"His mouth was clinched and his eyes were bulging out of his head. When he was a little time in the room his look changed, and his mouth went to one side. It was crooked."

"How did he talk?"

"Well, papa talked just like a dog would bark," Hattie said.

In reply to another question, the little girl said, in a kind of defiant tone, that she never sat upon her father's knee.

This ended Mr. Levy's cross-examination, and Mr. Osborne again questioned Hattie.

"You said, Hattie, you did not like your father. Why did you not like him?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"Because he was not kind to me. If he had his way, he would not give me any clothes or anything to eat."

"Why don't you like to look at your papa?"

"Because papa looks like a different man," said Hattie, as she began to sob again. The unhappy father was almost bent in two at this time.

Mr. Levy then asked Hattie why her father looked "like a different man."

"Papa's hair is gray and he has whiskers, and his mustache is—" Here the girl broke down, and sobbed as if her heart would break.

"Stand up, Gregory," said Mr. Levy.

"I don't want to see him. Oh, take him away!" shrieked the child, as she buried her face in her handkerchief.

"Do not stand up, Gregory," put in the Recorder, at this time. Then, addressing Mr. Levy, the Recorder said: "There is enough of this. Do not pile on the agony any more."

Hattie then left the stand, averting her eyes from her father as she passed out in charge of a Gerry society agent.

Mrs. Mary E. McKenna of 425 Eighth Avenue testified that she heard the defendant on the day of the shooting shout out: "Why wasn't you woman enough to come down stairs and get the machine ticket?"

"What did Mrs. Gregory say?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I heard her say, with an oath: 'Why are you not man enough to let me alone? I don't want the ticket.'"

Mrs. McKenna said she then heard a scuffle overhead.

"Did you hear Mrs. Gregory say anything else?"

"Yes, Sir; I heard her say, 'My Hattie! My Hattie!'"

The witness then said she went up stairs a short time after and saw the dead body of Mrs. Gregory. In reply to Mr. Levy, she said that Gregory's eyes had a wild look and his cheeks were sunken on the day of the shooting.

"He was a different man from what he was two weeks before," said Mrs. McKenna, "when I saw him crossing the street a short time before the shooting."

Mr. Levy asked the witness if she had heard Mrs. Gregory say she would rather blow out the brains of her husband than live with him.

"Yes, Sir; I did," said the witness.

Mr. Osborne objected to the answer going on the record, and the Recorder ruled it out. Mr. Levy, however, smiled as if he were contented.

A recess was then taken. After the recess Gregory's father entered the courtroom and took his accustomed seat by his son. The old man looks like a Hercules compared with the son. The court was crowded with people.

"Do you know whether or not Mrs. Gregory went to work daily?" asked Mr. Levy of Mrs. McKenna, after the recess.

"I object," shouted Mr. Osborne. The Recorder sustained the objection.

"Did not Mrs. Gregory wear very expensive underclothes, silks, and satins?" continued Mr. Levy.

"I object," again cried Mr. Osborne.

"Objection sustained," said the Recorder.

"Did not Mrs. Gregory dress very expensively?" persisted Mr. Levy.

The Assistant District Attorney again objected, and was sustained by the Recorder.

In reply to another question by Mr. Levy, Mrs. McKenna said that Gregory acted and looked very queerly on the evening of the shooting. She saw Gregory in front of the house about 8 o'clock, before the shooting. "He walked up and down the street," she said, "with his eyes bulging out of his head, looking up at the house where his wife lived. He then dashed across the street to the house."

"In your opinion, were the defendant's actions rational or irrational?" asked Mr. Levy.

"In my opinion, they were irrational," said Mrs. McKenna.

Mr. Levy looked very much pleased at this answer of the witness.

In reply to the Recorder, the witness said that three weeks before the shooting she noticed that Gregory was a "different man."

Charles J. Tillford was next called. He keeps a bakery at 423 Eighth Avenue, and had a talk in his store with Gregory about four weeks before the shooting.

"Gregory came to my store," he said, "and asked me who was the landlord of the house. He asked me if a Mrs. Martin lived up stairs, and I said she did. Gregory then said that his wife lived up stairs with Mrs. Martin." The witness said that Gregory called his wife vile names, and wanted to know if the landlord would harbor such a woman. "When Gregory left my store," said the witness, "I was very glad."

In reply to Mr. Levy, the witness said that Gregory's manner was very queer, and that in his opinion his actions and conversations were irrational.

Mr. Osborne then produced an affidavit which was subscribed to by the witness in the District Attorney's office, in which he said that Gregory's actions and conversations were sane, but that he was very much excited.

"When did you change your opinion? Have you received any money from the defense?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No, Sir; I have not," replied the witness, indignantly.

Mr. Levy got indignant at the idea of money being paid to anybody by the defense. "I think the suggestion of the District Attorney," he said, "is an unworthy one."

The witness then entered into a long explanation as to how he came to sign the affidavit.

Jessie Gregory, eleven years old, the daughter of the defendant, was called next. Before she was sworn, the Recorder examined the little girl as to whether she knew the nature of an oath. Her answers were satisfactory, and she was sworn.

The little girl said that she was living at present with an uncle in Hackensack, N. J.

"The day before I went to Hackensack father showed me a revolver and told me he was going to shoot mamma," said the child.

"You were your father's pet, were you not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes, Sir," replied Jessie in a whisper.

"Was papa good to you?"

"Very good, Sir," and the tears came to the child's eyes.

"Was your mamma good to you?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Sometimes she was," replied Jessie.

Gregory wept as his little girl was giving her testimony. Jessie also began to cry piteously, and her sobs could be heard all over the room.

"Why do you cry, Jessie?" asked Mr. Levy.

The only answer she gave was a fresh burst of sobbing.

The Recorder then ordered that Jessie's cross-examination be suspended for the time being, and she was led out of the courtroom sobbing piteously. The members of the jury appeared to be much affected, and there were many wet eyes among the spectators.

About five minutes later the girl was brought back to court and was questioned by Mr. Levy as to whether she told her father that a man named Moran visited her mother.

Jessie said that Nick Moran did come to the house, and that once her father caught him hiding in a closet and stabbed him. Nobody else called to see her mother, she said.

"The case for the people rests," said Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Levy then asked the Recorder to withdraw from the jury the charge of murder in the first and second degree, and to send the case to the jury as one of manslaughter. The Recorder denied the motion.

Mr. Levy then asked the Recorder to charge the jury to acquit the prisoner on the people's case. This, too, the Recorder denied.

Mr. Levy then asked for an adjournment until this morning, which was granted.

After the adjournment, Jessie went to her father and threw her arms around his neck and kissed him affectionately. Gregory took his little daughter on his knee, and kissed her forehead.

Ex-Fire Marshal Mitchell's Appeal.

Ex-Fire Marshal James Mitchell appealed yesterday, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, from the decision of the Board of Fire Commissioners, by which he was discharged from his position last year.

It was alleged that Mitchell had on his staff two men, Inspectors Frank and Lang, who were associated with incendiaries, and who were in collusion with him.

William B. Ellison appeared for Mr. Mitchell, and asserted that the evidence against him was not of a nature to merit his discharge. William L. Findley, attorney for the Fire Department, said that the discharge was made on the basis of facts submitted to the board, and that, according to all points of law in the case, the members of the board were the sole judges in the matter.

Decision was reserved.

Trial of Jared Flagg, Jr., Begun.

The trial of Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate dealer, of 227 West Eighteenth Street, who was indicted a number of times for renting flats for immoral purposes, was begun before Judge Newberger, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday.

Charles W. Brooke appeared for the defense, and Assistant District Attorneys Martine and Lewis for the prosecution.

Mr. Lewis made the opening address. He said he would prove that the defendant had rented two houses in West Eighteenth Street for immoral purposes. He said Flagg lived in one of the houses for three months, and knew of the character of the occupants.

At the close of his address the Court adjourned until to-day.

Harry Lyons Not Indicted.

The complaint of larceny against Harry Lyons, an actor, was dismissed by the Grand Jury yesterday, although he had pleaded guilty in a police court.

The complaint was that Lyons took a diamond ring and a wedding ring from the house of his cousin, Mrs. Hannah B. Abrahams, of 114 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Abrahams appeared before the Grand Jury and said that Lyons took the rings, but that he intended to return them, and had no intention of stealing them. When he pleaded guilty, she said, he meant that he had the rings, but not that he stole them.

The complaint was accordingly dismissed.

The Buxton Mortgage Case Closed.

The trial of the action brought by the Irving Savings Institution against William H. Buxton to foreclose a mortgage was resumed yesterday before Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court.

Buxton testified that discrepancies of between $30,000 and $40,000 existed in reports of the institution to the State Banking Department, prior to 1893, as to the actual amount to the bank's credit.

"You knew of these discrepancies, Mr. Buxton?" counsel asked.

"Yes," Buxton replied.

"How did you account for it?"

"Oh, mistakes, errors in printing, and transferring accounts."

"Mistakes of such large sums?" asked Justice Smyth.

"Yes, Sir," said Buxton.

Buxton was accused of being $25,000 short in his accounts while Secretary of the institution. He testified that he paid every cent of it back. Buxton gave two mortgages to secure the bank for losses which he might be responsible for. The bank claims that Buxton is responsible for more than $65,000 which others took.

Decision was reserved.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Cowing, in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday sentenced Frank Cummings to fifteen years in State prison on the latter's plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Cummings is twenty-one years old, a musician, and lived at 403 West Twenty-second Street. He beat Joseph Seraphoea, a fruit vender, on the head on Oct. 25, 1895, with a bale stick, from the effects of which Seraphoea died several days later.

—Surrogate Arnold has granted letters of administration to Maria Ewing Martin on the estate of her father, Gen. Thomas Ewing, who was killed some weeks ago by being knocked down by a Third Avenue cable car. The value of the estate is given as $10,000 in personal property, besides a claim for damages against the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

—In the suit brought by Friend, House & Grossman against Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, for $2,000, Justice Andrews yesterday signed an order allowing judgment against Fitzsimmons for $750, which he admits is due. The plaintiffs have the right to enter another claim for the balance within five days. If this is not done the case will be dismissed.

—The will of Gouverneur W. Morris was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. He leaves $1,000 to John A. Rutherford, his executor, and $2,000 to Walter Rutherford. The residue is left in trust to Cornelia De Camp Williams and Lillian Carnochan Crosby, the property at their death to go to Arthur G. Morris.

—Judge Brown reserved decision yesterday in the United States Circuit Court upon the argument in the habeas corpus proceedings in behalf of George Carson and Sidney Ennis, who are accused of having robbed the Post Office at Springfield, Ill.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Peckham, Associate Justice; Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

45—Tebbetts vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 74—United States vs. Coudert. 88—Orvis vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. 158—Sidell vs. Missouri Pacific Railroad, (preferred.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

28—Morris & C. Dredge Company vs. tug F. N. Brown. 78—McAllister vs. Ritevisner.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Charles W. Buchholz, appellant, vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Argued by John W. Lyon for appellant, Lewis E. Carr for respondent.

Isaac Ostrander vs. Egbert Snyder, appellant.—Argued by John B. Holmes for appellant, W. H. Johnson for respondent.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., vs. Manhattan Beach Company, appellant.—Argued by William J. Kelly for appellant, Charles Steele for respondent.

Day calendar for Thursday is Nos. 386, 391, 397, 422, 1090, 1093, 1094, 424.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated motions.—40—Duchnes vs. Hayman. 42—Lawrence vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company. 62—Matter of McCord. 85—Williams vs. Hays. 44—Heye vs. Tilford. 46—Robertson vs. Sully. 83—Springer vs. Westcott. 4—People vs. Fox. 11—People ex rel. Steffen vs. Murray. 8—People vs. Curren. 20—Hayes vs. Mestaniz. 38—Hindman vs. Haurand. 51—Togliabui vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 34—Otten vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 79—Stenson vs. Koch. 55—Cohnfeld vs. Walsh. 15—People ex rel. Strauss vs. Roosevelt. 102—Mott vs. Mott. 103—New York Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Whipple & Co. 104—Same vs. same. 105—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Callery vs. Westphal. 2—Levi vs. Gorman. 3—Ullman vs. Gorman. 4—Clark vs. Sistare. 5—McShane vs. Holahan. 6—People ex rel. Kelly vs. Fitch. 7—Genzel vs. Genzel. 8—Isaac vs. Isaac. 9—Lydon vs. McGay. 10—Hollweg vs. Henry. 11—Foster vs. Electric Heat Regulator Company. 12—Fyfe vs. Kelly. 13—Matter of Mulry. 14—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock. 15—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. Hissloss. 16—Ringler vs. Steers. 17—Ulmann Goldsborough Company vs. Ackerman. 18—Riddock vs. Steers. 19—Field vs. Curtis. 20—Piza vs. Butler. 21—Reif vs. Keyes. 22—Rosenthal vs. Van Cott. 23—Deane Steam Pump Company vs. Blandin. 24—Standish vs. Bischoff. 25—Ritterbusch vs. Hanley. 26—Mencke vs. Higbee. 27—Anderson vs. New-York Pressed Brick Company. 28—McClure vs. Monohan. 29—Klenk vs. Klenk. 30—Pursell Manufacturing Company vs. Grant. 31—People vs. McLaughlin. 32—Stiehl vs. Guggenheim. 33—Furiong vs. Foran. 34—Ayers vs. Simon. 35—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 36—Zott vs. Zott. 37—Mengis vs. Continental National Bank. 38—Matter of Davidson. 39—Dean vs. County of Queens. 40—Vix vs. Alexander. 41—Pollock vs. Carlew. 42—Pursell Manufacturing Company vs. Grant. 43—Moskowitz vs. Garlick. 44—Watson vs. Hoyt. 45—Zich vs. Steiber. 46—Milbank vs. Gorman. 47—Robertson vs. Baumann. 48—American District Telegraph Company vs. New York Thermostatic Fire Alarm Company. 49—Cute vs. Broadwell. 50—Simon vs. Simon. 51—Brosen vs. Maher.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—Blanco vs. Murray. Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street. Matter of Cathedral Parkway. Husted vs. Van Ness.

Demurrer.—1—Pearson vs. Hudson Tunnel Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact. — 1223 — Bennett vs. Bennett. 1667 — Maloney vs. Nelson. 1686 — Hoogan vs. Leo. 1714—Widmayer vs. Uchtmann. 1453—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Brady. 1742—Levy vs. Langer. 1744—Maisel vs. same. 1745—Ringler vs. Ringler. 1397—Allen vs. Allen. 1262—Lemein vs. Lemein. 1577—Kipp vs. Van Valkenburgh. 1677—Broadbelt vs. Loew. 929—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 1690—Block vs. Stuart. 1063—Goodale vs. Fulton 1579—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Schwab. 1344—United States Trust Company vs. Bostelman. 1692—Milbank vs. American Surety Company. 1697—Goldstein vs. Claflin. 1199—Tompkins vs. Seaton. 922—Barrettson vs. Edison Illuminating Light Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch.)—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5853—Gabel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2850—Bryant vs. Ondrak. 5798—Buchanan vs. Tilden. 7176—Anglo-American Cycle Fitting Company vs. Wilson. 7105—Gage vs. Ignton. 6595—Hernz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7050—Claudius vs. Munch. 7190—Neely vs. Kaufman. 4651—Kaiser vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6288—Waterbury and Lumber Company vs. Dutton. 6061—Cohen vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company. 7078—Ford vs. Clyde. 5342—Johnson vs. Campion. 6340—Ernst vs. Nugent. 5478—McGuire vs. Rodgers.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

3023—Phillips vs. Lewis. 1698—Winkler vs. Lyons. 2240—Beard vs. Mutual Company. 1950—Southern National Bank vs. Schenck. 1951—Same vs. same. 2100—New-York Mercury Publishing Company vs. Fraser. 2163—Bubrick vs. Kanfield. 2170—Healy vs. Hayward. 2171—Reinhard vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 2192—Harlenbeck vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 2241—Moore vs. House. 1875—Meisels vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1932—Hayes vs. Andrews. 1954—Knauth vs. Gans. 1974—Murphy vs. Cassel Publishing Company. 1975—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2250.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1066—Smith vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1197—Mooney vs. The Mayor, &c. 1585—Smith vs. Bailey. 1438—Hetrick vs. McLaughlin. 270—Bien vs. New-York City Mission and Tract Society. 2007—Hogan vs. Altman. 2043—Stern vs. General Fixture Company. 2045—Limbeck vs. Gerry. 2055—Rooks vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 2073—Fraser vs. Miles.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1091—Wilson vs. Dickel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts X. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Juliana Winter, Jane Olmstead, Thomas Cromwell, Francis J. Gels, At 2 P. M.: Francis W. Upham, Adolph Strasser, Emil F. W. Elsenman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate Court in County Court House at 10:45 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1137—Elizabeth Klamp. 1121—Charles Bottigheimer.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3346—Rheinfelt vs. Tamsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 287—Trenkman vs. Schneider. 288—Same vs. same. 3749—Murray vs. Cantor. 1937—Casey vs. Cosmopolitan Club. 551—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 982—Johnson vs. Meyer. 878—Paskenska vs. Sella. 882½—Hawkins vs. Crumble. 3262—Moses vs. Tamsen. 998—Hagen vs. Altschul. 3486—Rosendorfer vs. McKeog. 804—Fassberg vs. Scherlech.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. —Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

984—Johnson vs. Maxwell. 391—Froman vs. Kraus. 301—Baker vs. Thomas. 309—Spence vs. Leavett. 419—Friend vs. Yetter. 3568—Sickels vs. Franken. 575—Rosenberg vs. Gernlym. 1083—Gronpert vs. Fishel. 986—Heilner vs. Canton. 957—Tyler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1037—Keister vs. Stofford. 885½—Carroll vs. Stern. 1040—Mann vs. Le Boutillier. 1045—Dennis vs. Klingler. 3077—Cowen vs. Tamsen. 3078—Mendelsohn vs. same. 230—Standish vs. Brady.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. —Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

678—Ferris vs. Brady. 690½—McConnell vs. Potter. 1018—Horwitz vs. Jaeger. 658—Weis vs. Metropolitan Museum of Art. 608—Appleton vs. Walsh. 587—Schey vs. Cohen. 853—Paulsen vs. Hawden. 718—Rompel vs. Carr & Brown Co. 719—Beadleston & Woerz vs. same. 671—Deutsch vs. Adamm. 704—Hess vs. Kircher. 775—Lederer vs. Hollander.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C.J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short Causes.—2316—Ryer vs. Borges. 3689—Dennison vs. Hageman. 3602—Hannemann vs. Parison. 3070½—Boyd vs. L. H. Quinn & Co. 3806—Gallick vs. Judson. 3805—Luf vs. same. 3790—Somerset Distilling Company vs. Zimmermann. 3796—Eschmann vs. Rothfeld. 3813—Anderson vs. Kellin. 2784—Platky vs. Newmark. 3216—McLeod vs. New-York Building and Improvement. 3854—McEwan vs. Robinson. 3422—Riedlinger vs. McGraw. 2351—Macauley vs. Hart. 3674—Casey vs. Hafker. 3701—Du Bois vs. Erb. 3694—Dunn vs. Schram. 3634—White vs. Smith. 3493—Finck vs. Moderman. 3752—Miller vs. Dutton. 2225—Seymour vs. Wilcox. 3826—Salzberg vs. Kessner. 3831—Divine vs. Miller. 3736—Pilzer vs. Reich.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the people.

1—Louis Meirowitz. 2—Constantine Raimbaire. 3—John Metz. 4—John Cauley. 5—Robert McKinley, William McGee, and John Tittrington. 6—John Murphy. 7—Abraham Fisher and Frank Fink. 8—Karl Giskopf. 9—Thomas Brunts. 10—Berth Pelikan, Jacob Shiman, Friedman, Michael Luckman, and Jacob Auguld.

Pleadings.—1—John Parker, Andrew Stanton and John Williams. 2—Henry Siebel. 3—Joseph Murphy. 4—John Callahan. 5—Ewald Schmalz. 6—Frederick Everett. 7—Abraham Farber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Stephen Devanny. 2—Martin Dugan and Alexander W. Spencer. 3—Lewis G. Green. 4—Michael Ray and Michael Broderick. 5—John Murray and Charles Johnson. 6—William Hall. 7—Joseph Dorrity, John Devlin, and Frank Daniels. 8—Charles Muller, Joseph H. Lawler, George Stewart, and Joseph De Milto. 9—John Burke. 10—May Sadler. 11—Thomas Shanahan. 12—Louis La Trolx. 13—John Warren. 14—Michael Newman. 15—William May. 16—Pasquale Dematteis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Lewis and Martine for the People.

1—Jared Flagg, Jr.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and H. Davis for the People.

1—Jesse M. Gregory.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Raegener vs. Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Montague Lessler, Blaut vs. Fletcher—James D. Bell.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Samuel W. Pattison vs. Charles J. Lightstone—Samuel Cohn.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Clarence Littlefield vs. P. Henry Connolly—Laurie L. Levey. The D. M. Koehler & Son Company vs. George A. Feldman—Charles E. Woodbridge.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 858—O'Neill vs. White. 156—Van Leinda vs. Stevens. 96—Baker vs. Baker. 178—Arnold vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 80—Jackson vs. same. 208—Coombes vs. Coombes. 209—Nelson vs. Williamson. 210—Ditmas vs. Ditmas. 356—Browne vs. Rice. 185—O'Brien vs. Whigam. 87—Flynn vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in its regular order is 211.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Osborne, J.; Part II.—Gaynor, J.; Part III.—Smith, J.; Part IV.—Dickey, J.

1430—Grant vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad et al. 1505, 1506, and 1507—Schuman vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1508—Corless vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1176—Murray et al. vs Brooks et al. 1634—Simmons et al. vs. Cochrane. 3938—Patterson vs. Rice, as receiver, &c. 1840—Strait vs. Nassau Electric Railroad. 2061—Muller, Infant, vs. Loerch. 1370—Church vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 537—Rothschild vs. Whiga. 1225—Grauer vs. Kelly et al. 3627—Meedling, Jr., vs. New-York and Sea Beach Railroad. 1438—Laughin vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3508—Sonnenstrahl vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 565—Brombacker vs. Ainslie. 1928—Stokes, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1450—Schwarz vs. Creem. 1345—Maguire, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1402—Hansen vs. Sullivan. 1490—Osborne vs. Brower. 1525—Akron vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 1526—Bellows vs. Baker. 1533 — Goldwater vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1534—Robinson vs. Same. 4248—Perber, administratrix, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 4113—Bryan vs. Grant. 989—Nichols vs. Raymond. 1535—Becker vs. Barton et al. 1536—Cronheim vs. Mann. 1537—Raush vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1538—Jones vs. Adams. 1539—Coughlin vs. Schmelzle. 1540—Coughlin, Jr., infant, vs. Schmelzle. 1541 and 1542—Coughlin vs. Schmelzle. 1545, 1544, and 1543—Ryan vs. Schmelzle. 1546—Farley vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1547—Melvin vs. Brown et al. 1548—Undermark, administrator, vs. Long Island Railroad. 1549—Hulschutt vs. Loeffler. 1550—Carr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Hightest number reached on regular call, 1550.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—

The accounting in the estates of James Sweeney, Henry Brunie, Reswelier Infants, Alice Hawkins, Calvin C. Camp, Annie Girard, Charles W. Henry, Casper Fluck, Robert Mills, Sarah C. Brown, Charles C. Fougera, Homer E. Bennett, James Atkiss, John S. Shepherd, Regina McAvoy et al., George I. Blackwell, and John Bertsch. The estates of Matthias Farrelly, Francis Fely, and Henry W. Zimmerman. The administration in the estates of Peter C. Gunder and John G. Hoffman. (will.) The inventory in the estates of Jennie Shannon and Timothy C. Cronin. Contested calendar at 10:30. 16—Will of Mary S. Thieman. 7—Lydia Wing.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J. Part II.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon, will report at Fort Canby, Washington, for temporary duty during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Brooke as witness before a court-martial at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

—Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to Danville, Ky., on business pertaining to the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery.

—Leave of Absence—Lieut. Frank E. Harris, First Artillery, one month.

Navy.

—Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter has been placed on the retired list from Feb. 27; Medical Director P. S. Wales has been placed on the retired list from Feb. 27.

—Assistant Surgeon L. Morris has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to the Indian Head Proving Ground.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Curtis has been detached from duty at Indian Head Proving Ground and ordered to the Montgomery.

—Mate P. C. Vanbuskirk has been detached from the Independence March 2, and placed on the retired list March 4.

—Carpenter A. C. Burroughs has been detached from duty at Newport News Feb. 28 and ordered to the Indiana March 2.

—Surgeon D. M. Guiteras has been detached from the Montgomery and granted six months' sick leave.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Commissioners Asking the Consent of the War Department.

WHEN OBTAINED WILL BEGIN WORK

The Structure Will Be 1,605 Feet from Tower to Tower, 135 Feet Above the Water, and 118 Feet Broad.

An executive meeting of the New East River Bridge Commission was held in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building, 49-51 Chambers Street, yesterday. All the Commissioners, with the exception of Mayor Wurster, were present.

The principal business transacted at the meeting was the arrangement of a definite programme for presenting the Commissioners' views upon the plans of the bridge at a public hearing before the

MAKE THE TRAMPS WORK

Westchester County's Grand Jury Wants Abuses Abolished.

HANDS UP A STRONG PRESENTMENT

Declares the Present Jail a Disgrace, Recommends that a New One Be Built, and World Have Compulsory Labor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 19.—One of the most important presentments ever made to the Westchester County courts—and there have been some important ones—was that which was handed up by the Grand Jury in the Circuit Court, before Justice Martin J. Keogh, this morning. It deals without gloves with matters that have long been recognized as abuses and scandals to the county.

It mentions its investigation into the Tucker murder in Yonkers, the murderers being still undetected and at large; condemns the county jail as a disgrace to the county, and suggests a remedy.

Justice Keogh, after listening to the reading of the presentment, thanked the Grand Jury and complimented it, saying that it was a most competent body, and had performed its work well by not following the narrow methods of former Grand Juries, which have reported the abuses, but have never gone so far as to suggest remedies.

The presentment was as follows:

May It Please the Court:

The Grand Jury of the Supreme Court, at White Plains, February term, present to the court the following report:

We listened with interest and satisfaction to the clear and patriotic charge which your Honor gave to us at the opening of the term, and we are moved to congratulate ourselves and the other citizens of Westchester County upon your accession to the honorable position of Justice.

Many offenses against the public peace and good order have been examined by this jury, and such cases as seemed to be well supported by credible evidence have been presented by indictment for trial, but in the light of your Honor's instructions as to our duty, we have dismissed a considerable number of other complaints as not being worthy the attention of the courts.

In the course of our investigations, we have learned that Coroners are the officers who, in this county and elsewhere, have control of the pursuit and arrest of murderers and some other violent offenders against the public peace. They also have the disposal of the bodies of such persons as have died from violence.

Decency and humanity seem to require that the bodies of the dead shall be tenderly and reverently handled, and when necessary, carried to a fit place for holding the inquest, at the public expense.

Stenographic reports of the testimony taken at inquests where murder is suspected should be carefully made and preserved for the use of the Grand Jury and the District Attorney. Such testimony, taken while the events are fresh in the memory, may be vitally important to the ends of justice, and considerations of rigorous economy here seem to us misplaced.

There is no public duty which contributes more directly to the protection of our citizens from personal violence than the prompt pursuit and arrest of murderers and assassins, and such work should be done vigorously and at the earliest possible moment by the proper officers and at the public expense.

There appears to be no provision, by law, for the actual expenses of officers sent out of the county for the arrest of criminals. We think that a law should be passed by which the District Attorney shall have authority to certify to the expenses in such cases, and that his warrant shall be paid in full by the County Treasurer. It has been charged in the public newspapers of New-York City that Westchester County is a harbor of refuge for criminals. This charge seems to be not without foundation in fact, and demands, for the credit of our county, immediate attention from the State Legislature and the Board of Supervisors.

We have been shocked to find that there are now at large the indicted perpetrators of three murders committed in our county, besides the unknown murders of Mrs. Tucker at Yonkers. Two of these cases have been considered by this Grand Jury. Not only does the freedom of these men endanger life and threaten the public peace, but their immunity from trial adds force to the menace.

Such inquiry as we have been able to make leads us to believe that moderate rewards promptly offered for their apprehension would long ago have brought some of these men at least within the reach of justice. In most cases of this kind promptness of action is an essential element of success.

We therefore recommend that an adequate fund shall be set apart from the public money of the county to provide for rewards to be offered for the arrest of murderers and other felons. We suggest that the control of this fund shall be placed in the hands of the District Attorney and the Sheriff.

The Grand Jury have made a careful personal examination of the county jail, have taken testimony of prison officials and prisoners themselves, and find that the said jail and its facilities are totally inadequate to meet the present demands upon it.

The jail would afford ample accommodation for what are termed "court prisoners" were it not for the overcrowded condition of the prison by the large number of vagrants and tramps. Our personal examination and the testimony shows conclusively that the unsanitary and filthy condition, together with the impossibility of enforcing order and discipline, is owing entirely and absolutely to the present tramp population, forming, as it does, more than 80 per cent. of the number under confinement. It is manifest that over 200 persons as at present crowded into the jail must force many to occupy and sleep in, both by day and night, the corridors, passageways, and all available space within the prison walls. Misdemeanants are compelled to sleep on the floors, corridors, and benches without beds or bedding of any kind. This overcrowding prevents the locking up of prisoners, and creates a lack of discipline, resulting in disorder and revelry, discipline and order, which should be maintained, being practically impossible. The vagrant or tramp population committed for from five days to four months make the jail unwholesome, insanitary, and a menace to public health and morals, rendering the overcrowded place untenantable for the court prisoners.

The Grand Jury have given much time and careful consideration to this matter, and are satisfied that some place and means should be provided where these persons must be kept at compulsory hard labor every week day of their confinement. An entire plant could be paid for in five years by the saving of thousands of dollars annually to the county which is now expended in supporting these indolent and vicious persons in idleness.

The cost of maintenance, not including salaries, for the jail during the year 1895 was almost $4,500; more than half that amount could have been saved by the introduction of compulsory hard labor and the consequent reduction of the number of inmates. The opinions of experts and our own investigation goes to show that the above suggestion would radically change the whole jail method, leaving this institution well ordered for the purpose originally intended, and would soon make these tramps, vagrants, and disorderly persons to pass around our county instead of making themselves its wards. Imprisonment with compulsory labor has worked marvels elsewhere; it is time we were rid of these individuals, and suggest the following plan, namely:

To appropriate the corner plot at the west of the jail yard at the junction of Bartine Avenue and Grand Street, measuring 80 by 150 feet; the fence to be strengthened or wired at the top; if needed, this space would give room for 200 men to work, allowing 6 feet square for each, for the breaking of stone suitable for the construction of macadam roads. The work of breaking to be done by the tramps, vagrants, and others serving times in the county jail, (excluding, of course, court prisoners.) A sufficient number of guards and the stone hammers would be the principal expense incurred, and the Grand Jury are perfectly certain that the result of a few months' trial would make a very conclusive argument for the prosecution of a vigorous work on these lines in the future. There is no question that if the present overcrowded condition of the jail were brought to the attention of the State Board of Health it would result in its absolute condemnation by them for sanitary reasons, and if this was done we would have to board at great expense our prisoners at some other jail or prison during the remodeling of the present structure or the building of a new one. The Grand Jury are fully convinced that the plan suggested for compulsory hard labor would do away with the possibility of this expense and inconvenience which would be incurred by such condemnation.

The Sheriff approves of this plan and says "that it is both possible and practicable, and that if the Supervisors will provide the facilities he is ready to begin work." Consultation with the local authorities assures us that the stone for cracking would be delivered and taken away by them at no expense to the county.

If the prisoners refuse to work they should not be fed. This, however, is a well-known principle of prison discipline.

It is with great pleasure that we acknowledge the intelligent and courteous assistance received from the District Attorney.

Through your Honor we respectfully invite and urge the prompt and careful attention of the Board of Supervisors to the suggestions and recommendations herein contained.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Grand Jury,

GEORGE F. COOLEY,
Foreman Grand Jury.

Keeley's Engagement.

From The Spectator.

Nothing can be much funnier than the way Keeley announced his engagement to be married in a letter to a friend. The world had coupled the two "little great actors" long before the event really took place, and Keeley, who was particularly averse to the use of strong language, and hardly ever indulged in it, wrote in his astonishment: "I've done it! I have proposed! And, I'm d——d if she hasn't accepted me!"

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales of Dwellings and of Lots for Improvement—To-day's Good Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Sire Brothers to Henry Holt, at about $65,000, the four-story brick and stone dwelling at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 20.5 by 100.

Mr. Edmund Coffin, Jr., is the purchaser of the block bounded by Eighth and Edgecombe Avenues, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, heretofore reported sold. Mr. Coffin is also the purchaser of 50 Great Jones Street from Mrs. J. H. Green. Yesterday he bought at auction the adjoining piece, 48 Great Jones Street, giving him altogether a plot 44.4 by about 88, on which he will erect an eight or nine story business building.

Mr. H. B. De Voe has sold to Davis & Sanford five lots on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue, extending to Summit Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 88 by 130 by irregular.

Mr. David T. Kennedy has sold to a Mr. Reed, at about $26,000, the four and one-half story American basement dwelling 431 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Messrs. Ludwig Baumann & Co. have sold for the Terminal Improvement Company to B. Lowenstein & Brother, for improvement, seven lots at the northwest corner of Thirteenth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

Mary D. Gauge has bought the four-story brick dwelling 131 East Thirty-first Street at $13,000.

Emily L. Janeway has sold to Pincus Lowenfeld the three five-story brick tenements 118 to 122 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, each 25 by 88 by 100.

The following committees of the Real Estate Board of Brokers have been chosen: Finance—C. F. Hoffman, jr., Chairman; Douglas Robinson, and Samuel F. Jayne; Admissions—Alfred E. Marling, Chairman; John F. Doyle, Charles H. Easton, Augustus H. Carpenter, and E. A. Crulkshank; Floor—J. Clarence Davies, Chairman; Irving Ruland, C. L. Clarkson, Edward Ashforth, and R. V. Harnett; Records—Frank R. Houghton, Chairman; J. Edgar Leaycraft, and P. S. Treacy.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Michael Huber and others, at $8,250, the three-story brick tenement 214 Clinton Street, east side, 68 feet north of Madison Street, 16 by 70.5 by 16 by 70.5½.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to Edmund Coffin, Jr., at $27,000, the two-story, attic and basement brick building, 48 Great Jones Street, 22.2 by 85.5 by 22.2 by 87.11. He also sold to L. S. Samuel, for E. J. Halligan, at $7,775, the two-story brick and frame dwelling 68 Pike Street, west side, 94.5½ feet south of Monroe Street, 25.4½ by 61.5½ by 25.6½ by 62.3⅜. Subsequently, the purchaser refused to comply with the terms of sale.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., by partition, by John Delahunty, referee, 225 West Forty-third Street, south side, 233.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.4, four-story brick dwelling; also, 220 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 198.10 feet west of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling; also, southeast corner of Centre and Walker Streets, 100 by 100, five and seven story vacant buildings; also, 442 and 444 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 40 by 98.9, two three-story brick tenements, with two-story brick stables in rear; also, 1,266 to 1,272 Clover Street, southeast corner of Oostdorp Avenue, West Farms, 100 by 100, with two frame dwellings and barn.

By Philip A. Smyth, estate sale, as follows: No. 14 Lexington Avenue, west side, 122.1½ feet south of Twenty-third Street, 23.4½ by 75, four-story brownstone dwelling; also, 137 and 139 East Twenty-first Street, north side, between Third and Lexington Avenues, each 20 by 98.6, two five-story brownstone dwellings, connected on three floors.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, 320 to 326 East Eighty-first Street, south side, between Second and First Avenues, four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, each 15 by 102.2.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 264 West Twelfth Street, south side, 217.4 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 16.8 by 83.1 by 16.8 by 84.7, three-story English basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Riverview Terrace, east side, 250 feet north of Sedgwick Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling and store, by Charles S. Zeltfuss of Morris Heights, owner; cost, $3,500.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, a two-story frame dwelling, by Hugh R. Williams of 350 East Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 304 East Ninety-fourth Street, a one-story iron storage shed, by A. C. Denman of Washington, D. C., owner; cost, $50.

Opdyke Street, north side, 400 feet east of Katonah Avenue, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by James P. Rogers of 364 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story brick tenement, by Frederick Schuck of 18 St. Nicholas Place, owner; cost, $12,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, six two-story frame dwellings, by Charles Heylman of 561 Buckhout Street, owner; cost, $9,800.

No. 10 East Fifty-seventh Street, by William R. Wilcox, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $3,500.

No. 607 West Forty-fifth Street, by the estate of John J. Betz, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,500.

No. 852 Third Avenue, by Frederic B. Jennings, alterations to a four-story brick warehouse; cost, $5,000.

No. 115 East Seventeenth Street, by Horace P. Dickie of 100 East Seventeenth Street, alterations to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 256 Broadway, by the Home Life Insurance Company of 256 Broadway, alterations to a thirteen-story brick and steel office building; cost, $250.

No. 38 Broadway, by Woodbury G. Langdon of 719 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick office and restaurant building; cost, $750.

No. 459 Sixth Avenue, by John B. Nail of 461 Sixth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 33.9 ft s of 145th St, 125x100x120.6x100, Stephen Duncan to George Dalker $1

156TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Mary Joyce, as executrix to Richard Regan 17,100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Joyce and others to same 1

TREMONT AV, s s, 325 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Solomon Berliner and others to E. D. Morgan Waterman 4,400

33D ST, 36 West; Mary V. Carr and another to Hester Levy 1

2D AV, 1,468; John Morris to William Morris and others 1

MADISON AV, 742, w s, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 24.11x75; Henry W. Neumann and wife to Gustav Gluck and wife 1

92D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; Henry F. Cook and wife to James Bradley 1

RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 116th St, 27x76.4; Angelo I. Callan and another to John L. Reid 11,000

138TH ST, 729 East; Edward Jenkins and wife to Edward S. Skillin and another. 1

BALCOM AV, e s, lots 370 to 373, map 368 lots of Seton Homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to Thomas Kershaw 2,000

LOTS 5 to 12, in Block 36, map of Pelham Park; Mary E. Duryea to Edward R. Holmes 1

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 75.3 ft from Thwaite Place, 49.3x103.4x40.3x106.1; Charles M. Thwaites to Arthur J. Mace 1,000

LOTS 135 and 142, map of Arden property; William F. Auerbach and wife to Michael Andrews 1

MORRIS ST, 282; Ida Solinger to Pauline Levy 1

CHARLES ST, n s, 222.1 ft east of Bleecker St, 20x94.9; Oscar Schmidt and wife to Mary E. Brady 16,250

12TH ST, s s, 343.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4x103.3; Alonzo G. McLaughlin to J. M. Varnum 10

6TH AV, 453; John Campbell and wife to Thomas Kelly 1

70TH ST, s s, 393.6 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Thomas A. McIntyre and wife to William Baskerville 1

80TH ST, 147 West; Thomas G. Patten to Henrietta Patten 10

87TH ST, 162 to 134 East; John H. Gray and wife to Clement March 48,750

73D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 0.1½x102.2; Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association to Adolph Wisel 150

PLEASANT AV, 290 and 294; Henrietta Fajen to Herman H. Fajen 1

128TH ST, 21 East; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Mary J. Curtis 11,000

1ST AV, 2,088; Mary E. Brady to Oscar Schmidt 20,000

125TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Maggie E. Woods and another to John E. Smithers 28,000

147TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x ... to 146th St; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Franklin Lee 7,500

123TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11, and adjoining lot, 25x100.11; Sarah Friedlander to Samuel L. Ladever 1

Recorded Leases.

BAUMAN, Albert, and another to Joseph Toch; 28 and 30 Avenue C, 3 years..... $450

BOWNE, Charles P., to Daniel Houlihan; s s of 134th St, 62.4 ft e of 3d Av as proposed, 34.4x25x41.5x26, 10 years...600 to 1,500

GLOCK, Gottfried, to Patrick B. Burns; 466 2d Av, store floor, &c., 3 years..... 984

KRUDENER, August, and another to Christian °L. Schluter; 796 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 1,200 to 1,500

STROH, Louis, to William Horne; 245 West 26th St, 5 years.....600 to 700

STERNBERG, Abraham, to Charles Dochtermann; 211 24th St, 3 years..... 900

STEELE, Rosalie M., and others, executors, to Louis Ammenworth; 620-622 Grand St, 6 years 1 month.....5,000 to 5,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BASKERVILLE, William, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 70th St, 393.6 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... $12,000

COHN, or COHEN, Jacob, and wife, to Alfred Edelmuth; 336 East 4th St, 2½ years..... 3,000

CHAPIN, Fannie M. and Duncan D., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of West End Av, 52.2 ft n of 85th St, 2 years..... 12,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., and Robert Ferguson and wives to The Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association of New-York; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75.9 ft s of 108th St, 5 years..... 23,000

DICKERT, Ignatius, and wife to John Greene; s s of 11th St, one-half of Lot 993, Map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,500

DUNN, Mary J., to Jemima N. Dudley; s s of 111th St, 276.6 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,500

DELMONTE, Julia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 36th St, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

DI BRAZZA, Savorgman, Cora A. S., and Detalmo, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees, &c.; w s of West End Av, 78.8 ft s of 83d St, 5 years..... 19,500

ENGEL, Samuel, and wife to Maggie Schwab; n e corner of Essex and Broome Sts, 3 years..... 15,000

FLANNERY, Simon P., and wife to Edward P. Sohell and others, executors, &c., of Josephine L. Peyton; 144 East 52d St, 5 years..... 21,000

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c., of William Watson; n s of 138th St, 650 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years..... 16,000

KELLOGG, Edward L., to H. C. Bennett & Co.; n s of 9th St, 174.4 ft w of Broadway, lease, 1 year..... 5,000

LANDENBERGER, Maria M., to John F. Andes; n s of 78th St, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 5,000

LYNCH, Samuel, and Louis Gelis, to Louis Ammenwerth and George Apfel; 620 and 622 Grand St, (lease,) notes.... 8,000

LOTZ, Frank, and wife to Herman Hillebrecht; Lots 47 and 48, map of part of Hunt estate, 7 months..... 1,500

LEVY, Lester, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 36 West 33d St, 1 year. 27,000

MORRIS, Albert C., and wife to Andrew Wilson; n s of 155th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 2,400

PATRICK, John H., to Martin V. B. Wagoner, executor of Elsie Patrick; n s of West Houston St, 188.6 ft w of Bedford St, lease, 5 months..... 4,000

POPE, William B., and wife to John B. Woodward; s e corner of 4th Av and 81st St, contract..... 12,500

PICKENS, Charlotte F. and Robert, to Sarah E. Starbuck; n s of Clover St, Lot 7, map of Thomas Walker, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 2,000

POTTER, Harriet I., to Annie S. Goodwin; s s of Columbus Av, 50.7 ft s of 109th St, 3 years..... 23,000

RINALDO, Annie, and Samuel to Michael Haas; 239 9th Av, 2 years, 4½ months. 4,000

ROBERTS, Eleanora C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 516 East 86th St, 3 years..... 10,000

SMITH, Walter, to Daniel S. Decker; 35 West 133d St, 1 year..... 2,000

SUSSMAN, Benjamin and David, and wife to Bennett J. King; 209 East 74th St, 5 years..... 12,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter and wife to Judson S. Todd; 79 and 81 Perry St, 1 year..... 2,500

SCHAILE, Gottfried, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; s e corner of Oakland Place and Cambreling Av, 1 year..... 2,500

SMITH, Joseph, and wife to Henry Moulton; n s of 50th St, 125 ft e of 12th Av, lease, 3 years and 10 months..... 2,004

SCHMALAKER, Bernard, to Bradley L. Eaton; w s of Webster Av, Lots 40 and 41, map of D. M. Porowski, 6 months.. 3,500

THE 127TH STREET UNITED PRESbyterian Church of Harlem to John Laird; s e corner of 2d Av and 119th St, 3 years..... 3,000

COYNE, Mary, and Joseph Fetrroch; n w corner of 3d Av and 4th St, Wakefield, 1 year..... 1,600

FLANNERY, Simon, and wife to Mary Freudenberg; 142 and 144 East 52d St, 1 year..... 4,500

HULL, Joseph, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; e s of 1st Av, 45.7 ft s of 117th St, 1 year..... 8,000

HUNT, Patrick, to George W. Dayton; 210 East 44th St; also 122 Bank St; 3 months, etc..... 350

JOHNSON, August F., to Alice M. Holland; s s of 148th St, 361.10 ft e of Railroad Av, demand..... 1,250

KRAUS, Joseph, and wife to Abraham Cohn; w corner of Avenue A and 71st St, 1 year..... 14,000

KERSHAW, Thomas, to Seton Homestead Land Company; e s Balcom Av, Lots 370 to 373, map of Seton Homestead, 3 years..... 1,150

MEYER, John F., and wife to Christopher M. Beeckman; n s of 134th St, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 550

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Simon Herrman..... $5,000

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Hattie Kottek.. 11,330

COVENEY, Annie T., to Howard Coveney. 1

DUFFY, John, to executors, &c. of John De Vries..... 5,000

KNOBLOCH, Adam, to Henrietta V. Mason 7,102

MARTIN, Hannah A., to William H. Barnes, trustee..... 1

PELLER, Marguerite, to Frederic R. and Charles Couden..... 2,000

LOEW, William L. and Louis A., to Frederick W. Loew, 2-3 parts..... 13,333

WERNER, Louis, to Angel J. Simpson.. 11,000

MORAN, Isaac C., to Trustee of E. D. Morgan, deceased..... 20,000

QUIGLEY, David, to Morris Goldstein.... 3,000

ROGERS, Noah C., to Elihu Thomson..... 3,307

WEISSMAN, Leopold, and another, executors of Mayer Whitehead, to Henrietta Holzinger 10,076

SAME to Bessie Holzinger..... 6,081

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

135TH ST., n s, 350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 34x100; Charles Doll against John Hafemann, owner; John Marx, contractor.. $300

DELANCEY ST, 279 and 281; Peter Callan against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor 256

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Henry Brown against Osborne & Morris, owners and contractors..... 204

BOULEVARD, e s, 50 ft front between 161st and 162d Sts, 199.10x500; Jerry Alteri against William R. Knapp, owner; Frederico Lamura, contractor..... 113

SCAMMEL AND WATER STS, n w corner, 24.1x68; J. & M. Weinstein against Joseph Fisher, owner and contractor... 4,800

BLEECKER ST, 56; Peter J. Brennan against John B. Cole, owner and contractor 3,147

Lis Pendens.

102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.11; Mary E. Fisher, executrix, against Cecelia McKenna, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

60TH ST, 103 East; Henry Dale against Robert E. Matthews and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

38TH ST, 3 West; 22d St, 86 East; 33d St, 154 East; Webster Av, w s, 271.9 ft n of Scott Av, x—; 70th St, 128 West and other parcels; Mary T. Hackscher and others, executors, against Harriet Fearing and others, (partition.)

7TH AV, and 146th St, 148.1x175; Pacific Bank against Adaline Widmayer, (action to set aside conveyance.)

154TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 216 ft front; Charles Fleischmann and others, executors, against Nathaniel Jarvis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LAND ADJOINING NEAL ESTATE, beginning at a point 50 ft s w of Bronx Park, runs s w 250x n w 100x n e 250 ft to stake; David Lydig against Thomas F. Watson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Referees' Notices.

WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as trustee, plaintiff, against MARY M. GRUNHUT et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the seventh day of February, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the fourteenth day of February, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the ninth day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the dwelling house thereon, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Thirty-fifth Street and the Eighth Avenue; thence southerly parallel with the Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly parallel with the Eighth Avenue part of the way along the middle of a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said John H. McGinn by deed delivered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage.—Dated New-York, February 15th, 1896.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 & 54 William Street, New-York City.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1896,
At 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Sale, in Partition,
under the direction of
Edward Jacobs, Esq., Referee, the
Valuable Tenement Property,
consisting of 4 five-story brick tenements, with lots,
Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 Cannon St.,
between Delancey and Rivington Sts.
For maps, &c., apply to GOLDFOGLE & COHN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 271 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway, on
TUESDAY, February 25th,
at 12 o'clock noon.
Public Auction Sale of Choice
INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
consisting of 9 substantial 5-story apartment houses. Rent roll guaranteed.
306, 308, and 310 West 129th St., 25x88x100 each.
N. E. corner of Manhattan Av. and 118th St., 25x90x95.
350 West 124th St., stores, 30.3x86x100, irregular.
352 West 124th St., 27.8x86x100.
224 West 116th St., stores, 25x90x111, irregular, 100-foot street.
204 West 69th St., 18x90x100.
864 1st Av., stores, 25x65x100.
The houses are all rented and they are in perfect condition; terms most liberal; fullest inspection solicited.
Under the direction of CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Atty., 1,402 or 111 Broadway. Maps, lists of rentals, mortgages, and terms at the attorney's office, or at the office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at low rates.
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ...$2,000,000.
SURPLUS, ...$1,250,000.

Builder's Loans.
CHEAP RATES.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Irvington-on-Hudson.
Modern house, 12 rooms, newly decorated; rent, $900.
Old-fashioned Colonial house, 14 rooms, newly remodeled; sanitary plumbing; all modern improvements, (new,) $750.
Both houses have fine views of Hudson, extensive grounds, cared for at owner's expense, and free use of stables; seven minutes' walk of station.
Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, overlooking the Narrows; presenting this select property, strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and direct private communication by boat to New-York within 45 minutes; sold by reference only. Particulars furnished by application to NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY; agents, WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New-Jersey Property.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
FOR RENT FOR SUMMER.
A fully furnished house, containing 16 rooms; all modern improvements, together with stables and outbuildings, and 8 acres of ground, with fine growth of trees; kitchen garden and fruit; horses and cows may remain; within easy walking distance of depot. Apply to
Richard M. Montgomery,
61 Pine St.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., OFFERS SEVERAL modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $900; quite near station. Apply, F. M. UNGER, opposite Nutley Station.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE,
38 to 50 WEST NINTH ST.
Very desirable location; attractive, sunny outside apartments at moderate rentals; elevator service, steam heat, door attendance. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

IN THE NEVADA, BOULEVARD AND 70 th St., handsomely furnished apartment for three months or longer; immediate possession. Apply Apartment 5E.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, overlooking river; others, $100 to $250. SHROPSHIRE & CO., 32 West 30th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

24 EAST 42D ST., close to Madison Av.—Entire first floor; also offices and apartments above; moderate rentals. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

$2,100.
Three years' lease.
An elegant residence, brown, of Lenox Hill.
J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

$36.—NEW FLATS, NEWLY FURNISHED; SIX rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 50 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; references.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Jericho, Long Island; large house and outbuildings; fine stock farm; 100 acres. Address owner, W. R. T. JONES, 51 Wall St., New-York City.

The articles reviewing the
COURSE OF BUSINESS IN REAL ESTATE
which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is
The Most Complete and Accurate Published.
All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Town of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 318.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west 871.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 4 minutes west 158.28 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 61.32 feet; thence north 77 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east 111.72 feet; thence north 67 degrees 41 minutes east 121.52 feet; thence north 76 degrees 33 minutes east 140.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 3 minutes east 111.53 feet; thence south 39 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 36.48 feet; thence north 72 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 85.3 feet; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes east 104.89 feet to the place of be

FREE HAWAIIAN MESSAGES

Offer to the Government by the New-York Company.

HARD STRUGGLE FOR A FRANCHISE

It Is Charged that the Spaulding Syndicate Represents the Englishmen in Control of the Eastern Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning gave the proposed telegraphic cable propositions connecting the United States with the Hawaiian Islands and the Asiatic coast much consideration. There appears to be a sharp rivalry between the competing companies now seeking the authority of Congress for the construction of their respective lines.

The proposition of the New-York Company, headed by James A. Scrymser, which is looked upon with favor by a number of the committeemen, was materially amended to-day in a statement laid before the committee. In addition to its original plan of constructing a line to Japan by way of the Hawaiian Islands, the company now proposes to extend the cable to such other islands in the Pacific Ocean as may be selected, and to the coast of China, making that one of the termini instead of the island of Japan.

A concession of importance is made in the matter of rates for messages and the use of the line by the Government. The bonus asked is $150,000 for a period of twenty years, during which time the company agrees to transmit all Government messages free of cost, and after the termination of the period of twenty years, when the bonus shall also cease, the company binds itself to forever transmit Government messages over its cables free of all cost. The usual stipulations are set forth relative to the seizure and control of the cable by the Government in time of war or other emergency.

The rate for ordinary private messages between the United States and Japan and China is fixed at $1.25 per word, and on messages between the United States and the Island of Cahu, in the Hawaiian group, at 35 cents per word. Press rates are not to exceed one-fourth the rates charged for ordinary messages.

The company agrees, within ninety days after the approval of the act, to deposit with the Treasury of the United States, United States bonds to the amount of $100,000, as a guarantee of its good faith—such bonds to be subject to forfeiture in case the company shall fail to complete the line to Hawaii within eighteen months, and between Hawaii and Japan within three years.

President Scrymser, in a statement submitted to the committee this morning, says that the only obstacle to the early and successful establishment of this cable is the so-called exclusive grant by the Hawaiian Government to Col. Spaulding. Mr. Scrymser called attention to the fact that this grant was subject to and became operative only through the action of the United States Government. The statement also emphasized the fact that the competing company asked the same bonus for a service that extended between the United States and Hawaii alone. The United States Government, in granting a subsidy to the Spaulding Hawaiian cable would, Mr. Scrymser stated, be indirectly perpetuating an existing monopoly of cable communication with China and Japan, which it was the object of his company to destroy, it now costing $2.36 per word from New-York to Japan and $1.76 per word to China. The through rate of $1.25 from San Francisco to Japan and China was, Mr. Scrymser asserted, very much less to the people of the United States, and more advantageous to the general Government.

The company submitted to the committee a copy of a letter addressed to Abram S. Hewitt, to which the company had as yet received no reply, but which Mr. Scrymser stated, was proof of the statements of his company that there was a "strong English influence behind the Spaulding scheme, and that the United States is expected to make a contribution to a monopoly enjoyed by foreign companies in China and Japan, of which Sir John Pender is Chairman."

The letter to Mr. Hewitt submits to that gentleman the substance of a conversation had between himself and Edmund L. Baylies, Vice President of the New-York company, which, Mr. Baylies says, was reduced to writing in order that there might be no further misunderstanding. This letter states that Col. Spaulding, while in England, made a conditional contract for the manufacture of his Hawaiian cable; that when he returned he brought with him a letter from Sir John Pender to Mr. Hewitt asking the latter to organize an American company; that such company was organized, and invitations issued for subscription to its stock, the understanding of Mr. Hewitt being that so far as his subscription of 1,500 shares was concerned, Sir John Pender was to guarantee him (Hewitt) against loss.

These documents were laid before the committee this morning for the purpose of showing, as Mr. Scrymser claimed, that the competing company, also seeking authority to build a cable, was not American in its origin, but was backed by English capital, controlled by English influence, and sought to kill off the competition in cable tolls between this country and China and Japan, that the company which Mr. Scrymser represents was seeking to establish and maintain.

No action was taken by the committee.

TWO IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED.

Land Patent and Army Appropriation Bills Disposed Of by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House to-day, in a five-hour session, disposed of two important measures. The first was the bill to extend for ten years the time within which the Government may institute suits to annul land patents illegally or erroneously issued. Mr. Hepburn's amendment to restrict the law officers to cases of fraud was rejected, as was also the amendment proposed by the Committee on Public Lands to reopen Mexican and Spanish grants. An amendment proposed by Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) was agreed to, restricting the operations of the law to patents issued under railroad and wagon road grants. A substitute offered by Mr. McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) to repeal all legislation on the subject was voted down—149 to 72—a test vote on the bill.

The Army Appropriation bill, for a total of $23,275,902, was also passed without much discussion, but most of the new legislation proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs went out on points of order. Among the propositions thus rejected was the one to compel the President to appoint Paymasters from the line officers of the army alone, shutting out civilians.

The unanimous report of the Committee on Ways and Means against the passage of the bill to regulate the issue of liquor licenses was submitted by Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.,) and ordered printed.

The agreement of the conferrees on the Urgent Deficiency bill was reported and concurred in. As finally adopted, the bill carries a total of $6,305,436, an increase of $1,584,033 over the total as it passed the House.

Almost all of the Senate amendments are kept in the bill, including the large items for the Department of Justice, Marshals' and witnesses' fees, &c. The Senate yields the five-thousand-dollar increase in the item for the Boundary Commissions between this country and Mexico, and strikes out the $10,000 appropriated for the report of Dr. E. A. Mearns, United States Army, on the natural history of the region covered by the survey. The purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery is reduced from $30,000 to $25,000, and the appropriation of $4,000 for additional coaling sheds at the Key West Naval Station, and continuing the availability of the previous ten-thousand-dollar appropriation, for the same purpose, is yielded by the Senate. The expense of the Puyallup Reservation Commission is reduced from $10,000 to $3,500, and, with the exception of one or two minor matters, all other Senate amendments are kept intact.

A BLOW AT THE DIVORCE INDUSTRY

Two Important Pieces of Territorial Legislation Considered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Two important pieces of Territorial and State legislation have been decided upon by the House Judiciary Committee. One of them contemplates restricting the ready divorce industry by making one year's residence a prerequisite for any divorce in the Territories. This bill was prepared by Fred H. Gillett of Springfield, Mass.

The other measure was recommended by the Judge Advocate General of the Army and vests jurisdiction in United States courts to try any offense committed in any place, jurisdiction over which has been retained by the United States or ceded to it by a State, or which has been purchased with the consent of a State for the erection of a fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard, or other needful building, the punishment for which offense is not provided for by any law of the United States. In such cases the courts are empowered to inflict the same penalty as is provided by the laws of the State in which the place is situated.

The Judge Advocate General, in support of this bill, states that under the present defective law cases of riot, aggravated assault, false imprisonment, and assault with intent to commit murder, committed on territory within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, are held to be unprovided for and unpunishable.

PROTECTION OF THE SEALS.

Favorable Action on Pending Bills by Senate and House Committees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Committee on Ways and Means to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Dingley of Maine, amending the act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

The measure authorizes the President to conclude negotiations with Great Britain, Russia, and Japan for the further investigation of the seal question, with a view of establishing new regulations for their protection. If the negotiations fail to bring about effectual protection of the seal herd, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to take and kill all seals on the Pribilof Islands, and sell their skins to the best advantage.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day renewed the discussion on a similar bill. Mr. Morgan addressed the committee for more than an hour against the proposed bill. Every other member of the committee is in favor of the measure, and it will be reported to the Senate as soon as Senator Morgan has concluded his argument.

TO CONTINUE DAWES COMMISSION.

Delegate Flynn's Plan for Regulating Indian Territory Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma introduced in the House to-day a bill to provide further security to persons and property in the Indian Territory. It gives the United States courts jurisdiction over the five civilized tribes of Indians as well as over the whites. It provides that no more Indian laws shall be valid unless signed by the President, and allots all lands except mineral lands.

The bill continues the Dawes Indian Commission, and authorizes it to enroll all persons in the Territory, showing who are whites and who are Indians. It is made a misdemeanor to fence in more land than is allotted to the different families in the several nations.

The bill will be considered by the full committee and the members of the Dawes Commission to-morrow.

MEAT SHIPPERS ASK RELIEF.

Reciprocity Wanted to Prevent Discrimination Against This Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—W. H. Thompson, Jr., of Chicago, President of the National Live Stock Association; W. J. Broderick of St. Louis, J. C. McCoy of Kansas City, and others were before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to-day for the purpose of seeking relief against the discriminations practiced against American cattle and meat shipments by foreign Governments.

The various speakers took the ground that this discrimination was not due to a diseased condition of American meat, but that this was only a subterfuge. They did not know just exactly what they wanted, but suggested some sort of reciprocal legislation that would commend itself to either Government.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Warren, Gear, and George.

ARIZONA BILL REVIVED.

The House Committee Again Takes Up the Statehood Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Territories Committee to-day reconsidered the vote taken at the last meeting of the committee, at which a motion to report the Arizona Statehood bill was defeated by a vote of 6 to 5.

This leaves the bill without prejudice and in the same position it occupied before the vote of last Wednesday.

The members who were present at to-day's meeting were Messrs. Scranton, (Rep., Penn.;) Taft, (Rep., Ohio;) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa;) Lefevre, (Rep., N. Y.;) Avery, (Rep., Mich.;) Harris, (Rep., Ohio;) Harrison, (Dem., Ala.;) Hadley, (Rep., Ill.,) and Owens, (Dem., Ky.)

FOURTH-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

A Bill Will Be Reported to End Some Existing Abuses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices to-day reported favorably a bill defining fourth-class mail matter as that not embraced in the first, second, or third class which is not liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of a mail bag or harm the person handling it, and not above four pounds in weight, (except single books.)

The bill is the outcome of a recommendation of the Postmaster General to cure an abuse that has grown up in the executive departments of sending by mail various articles more or less bulky which the postal authorities think should be transported by other means and charged to the department sending them.

Ellis Island to be Inspected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The members of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for New-York. They will inspect the Ellis Island Station, and look carefully into the workings of the immigration laws and the Treasury regulations regarding them. Headquarters will be established at the Hotel Cambridge, where the committee will give hearings Friday and Saturday to those who have information they wish to submit regarding immigration and naturalization.

For a Wet Dock at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A bill was to-day favorably reported to the Senate authorizing the purchase by the Government, by private sale or condemnation, of fifty acres of land on the Elizabeth River, known as "Cedar Grove," opposite the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, for the purpose of constructing a wet dock. An appropriation of $150,000 is made for the land.

Pension for a Widow Who Remarried.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Pensions Committee to-day inaugurated a new departure in agreeing to report favorably a bill restoring to the pension rolls a widow who had remarried. The committee also favorably reported a bill giving to Ada J. Schwatka, the widow of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, a pension of $17 a month, instead of $30, as provided by the Senate bill.

West Point Chaplaincy Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President has approved the bill abolishing the post of Chaplain and professor at the West Point Military Academy, and providing that a regularly ordained clergyman shall be appointed to serve as Chaplain in a civilian capacity for a term of four years.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of William H. Pugh of Ohio to be Auditor for the Navy Department, and of Peter Victor Deuster of Wisconsin to be Consul at Crefeld, Germany.

Salmon Fishery Protection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Carlisle sent to the House to-day the draft of a bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, recommending its passage.

GET NEARLY $5,000,000 MORE BONDS

Secretary Carlisle Announces that J. P. Morgan and Associates Get That Part of the Issue on Which Bidders Defaulted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Carlisle made this announcement to-day:

"Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates, under their bid for $100,000,000 of United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, made in accordance with the recent circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury, are entitled to receive bonds of the face value of about $4,700,000 in addition to those of which they have already been notified. Exact figures cannot be stated until returns from various Sub-Treasuries are fully verified."

This will give Mr. Morgan altogether about $38,000,000 of the new bond issue.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $91,442,820. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $633,000. Up to close of business, as reported to the Treasury, $78,000,000 have been paid in on the recent bond account, of which $58,000,000 have been "taken up" in the Treasury figures, and $20,000,000 still remaining in National bank depositories.

Security Market Advanced.

Official notice of the award to J. P. Morgan & Co. of bonds on which bidders failed to make payment last week, helped good feeling down town yesterday. The security market advanced, the price of bonds, with the demand active, touched 117⅞, a gain of ¾ for the day, and the Treasury reserve received substantial additions. J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited more than $5,000,000, making payment in full for its new award in fresh gold, and the Hanover National Bank deposited $1,000,000.

In addition deposits for bond payments, the Sub-Treasury received $50,000 in gold from the Continental Fire Insurance Company. This company obtained the gold at a premium, expecting to get an award of bonds. Its bid was not high enough. Instead of getting its premium back by selling the gold, as it might have done, it preferred to let the premium go and turn the gold over to the Treasury for greenbacks. Assistant Treasurer Jordan highly commended this action.

ARRESTED THE ELYSIA'S CREW

Men Taken Before Commissioner Shields and the Case Dismissed—Now Threaten a Suit Themselves.

The crew of the Anchor Line steamship Elysia, which was forced to put back into port because the men had refused to work, was placed under arrest by United States Marshal John H. McCarthy yesterday.

When the Marshal and his assistants went alongside the vessel as she lay off Bedlow's Island, the men at first refused to leave until they had received their wages for eight months. When told that they were under arrest, they quietly submitted, and were permitted to take their kits with them.

The men were before Commissioner Shields in the afternoon, represented by Lawyer Robert N. Waite. They gave their names as Charles Roberts, Pells Peter Larson, Dugan McDonald, Gari R. McPhee, Hector Lamont, Archibald Campbell, Hector Lamont No. 2, John McRae, Thomas Cameron, William Craig, Robert McTetters, William Hanlan, Wiman McKay, Neil Meyers, Charles Fagan, John Campbell, James McCluskey, Adam Bright, and John Daly.

Capt. Johnson was examined by Assistant District Attorney Cohlaer. He said the British Consul had warned the men that they must work or leave, but they had refused to do either, and he had consequently secured a United States warrant of arrest.

The sailors repeated their charges concerning the stability of the ship, and characterized the resurvey which had been made as only superficial. Their attorney tried on cross-examination to have Capt. Johnson admit mismanagement, but without success.

The attorney then asked that the case be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The Commissioner would not dismiss on these grounds, but he finally dismissed it because of the uncertainty of the charges, for, while the Captain made affidavit that they refused to work, he could not swear to giving any specific orders.

The decision leaves the case in a peculiar condition. As soon as the men had been taken from the steamer a new crew was put aboard, and the ship dropped down to the Narrows, where she anchored to await readiness for sailing. The crew which has been left behind, the charges against whose men have been dismissed, purposes to sue for back wages. The men stand now neither as mutineers nor deserters.

TALK ABOUT STOLEN BURDEN JEWELS

Joseph Sylvester, Charged with Larceny, Has Made No Confession.

Joseph Sylvester, who is accused of stealing clothes and other valuables from the boarding house of Mrs. Mary A. Johnson of 307 East Sixty-second Street, denied yesterday that he had told any one that he knew about the theft of jewels from the home of I. Townsend Burden in East Twenty-sixth Street.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare also denied that Sylvester had made any such statement, and Mr. Signoux, the prisoner's counsel, said he knew nothing about any such statement. Sylvester had made no confession to him about the Burden robbery.

Still there was much mystery about the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Police Captain O'Brien had a conference in the District Attorney's office with Col. Fellows and Assistant District Attorneys O'Hare and Battle. Before the conference Capt. O'Brien said Sylvester had made a proposition to disclose the whereabouts of the Burden jewels if lightly dealt with in the larceny case. When a detective was sent to see Sylvester on Monday, Capt. O'Brien said, the prisoner refused to talk except through his attorney. His lawyer has not called on the Captain since then.

After the conference Capt. O'Brien said that Sylvester's case had not been mentioned. In court Mr. O'Hare announced that Sylvester's case would not be heard.

EDISON'S EXPERIMENTS SUCCEEDING

He Will Soon Photograph the Bones of the Human Head.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 19.—After experimenting for the past two weeks with the special vacuum tubes which he had prepared for the purpose, Thomas A. Edison has succeeded in bringing the process of photography by means of the Röntgen rays to that state of perfection where he can obtain instantaneous impressions. The rays penetrated a heavy cardboard, a vulcanized plateholder, and formed perfect shadows on the objects which were placed between the fluorescent bulb and the sensitized plate. During last night a sharply defined image of several metal strips was made through four and a half inches of wood, after an exposure of only twelve minutes. Mr. Edison said to-day:

"By the last of the week I will be ready to make the experiment of taking a photograph of the bones of the human head and other interesting photographic experiments."

The electrician has discovered, after his long and constant experiments with the cathode or X rays that they have an irritating effect upon the eyes. In discussing his theory relative to the effect which the new light may have on certain forms of bacteria, he stated that he was becoming more thoroughly convinced each day that the new discovery would have an important bearing upon the treatment of disease caused by germs.

This Means a Legal Battle.

Lawyer Edward Winslow Paige of 44 Cedar Street sent a polite note to Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday informing him that the piers of the new Macomb's Dam Bridge, on the north side of the Harlem River, are situated on land under water that is the property of the Macomb estate. Mr. Paige contends that in 1816 Gen. Robert Macomb was ceded the rights of the land under water at Bussing's Point, and that the city, in building upon the land, has trespassed upon private grounds. The land now belongs to Mrs. William Foster, a daughter of Gen. Macomb.

They Sold Adulterated Milk.

Ten dealers were convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions of selling adulterated milk. They, as a rule, pleaded guilty. William Buchmeister of 1,126 Union Avenue admitted his guilt, but attributed it to the ice in the can. He was fined $50. The others were fined either $25 or $35 each. In the case of two sentence was suspended.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETS

Indorsement for the Administration of the City Government.

PALISADES RESERVATION FAVORED

Congress Urged to Free Coastwise Canals from Tolls and Enlarge Them so They May Be Used by Naval Vessels.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday the Committee on Railway Transportation presented a report reviewing the operation of the joint traffic agreement and urging shippers to give it a fair trial before condemning it.

The Executive Committee presented the following, which was adopted, with reference to the city administration:

Resolved, That this board heartily indorses the present business administration of our city's affairs. While the financial statement shows a considerable increase in the expenditure of the year, this is largely due to deferred necessary repairs and improvements by previous administrations, and by accomplishing what no previous administration has ever accomplished, viz., efficient cleaning of our streets.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the people of this city will cheerfully pay a fair price for honest administration, and approve a further increase of taxation, if needed, to provide such necessary things as additional school buildings, docks, bridges, pavements, &c.

Resolved, That the application of civil service principles in our municipal service shows a steady improvement in the character of the service rendered the public, and we commend its continuance and extension.

Thomas F. Main offered a resolution in favor of the preservation of the Palisades. It was adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The Palisades rising along the west bank of the Hudson River to altitudes varying from 300 to 550 feet are surmounted by a plateau overlooking the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, and the cities of Jersey City, Newark, and Hoboken, in the State of New-Jersey; and

Whereas, By reason of its conformation this plateau furnishes an unsurpassed field for military manoeuvres, and an almost impregnable place of defense, and by reason of its situation controls the navigation of the Hudson River and the routes of transportation between the New-England and Middle States, and the State of New-York has authorized the ceding of its interests in said land to the United States;

Resolved, That in the opinion of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation the establishment of a reservation such as the one specified in House Bill 2,187, would be a wise and prudent exercise of the prerogative of the United States, and we urge the enactment of the proposed law for the further reason that the magnificent and world-renowned Palisades of the Hudson will thereby be preserved from the destruction which is so marring their beauty, and which will speedily render them objects of repulsive barrenness.

Simon Sterne, Chairman of the special commission appointed by Gov. Morton to recommend changes in the methods of legislation, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A commission to recommend changes in methods of legislation of this State was appointed in 1895 by Gov. Morton, and such commission has made a series of recommendations in conformity with and on the lines of the constitutional amendment heretofore recommended by this board for adoption; and

Whereas, Two bills have been proposed by the said commission providing, among other things, for notice to all parties interested of the intention to apply for the passage of private or local bills and for the appointment of counsel to aid the Legislature in scrutinizing bills with a view to securing consistency with previous legislation and avoiding the passage of unconstitutional measures; therefore

Resolved, That the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation hereby recommend to the Legislature of this State the passage of the two bills proposed by the above-mentioned commission to recommend changes in methods of legislation in the form set forth in the report of said commission.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the passage of the above-mentioned bills will do much toward checking the evil of overlegislation and legislation of a slipshod character.

The subject of high buildings, which had been considered in committee, took form in resolutions, offered by John H. Washburn, as follows:

Resolved, By the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, that we notice with concern the rapidly increasing number of very high buildings in the City of New-York, recognizing not only the increased hazard of fire, but the danger to the health of the city, threatened by the erection of such buildings, and that we desire to use all legitimate means to restrict the erection of such buildings within reasonable limits.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board Senate Bill No. 523 introduced by Mr. Pavey, entitled, "An act to regulate the height of buildings in the City of New-York," is moderate and reasonable, and that we respectfully urge upon the Legislature of the State the passage of said bill.

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be instructed to present the views of this board to the Legislature.

Silas M. Giddings presented the advantage of coastwise canals as a protection for domestic commerce in case of attack on the seacoast. He offered the following:

Whereas, A large proportion of the property and population of the United States is assembled in the seaboard cities of the coast, which are in a comparatively defenseless condition; and,

Whereas, The enlargement and construction of inside waterways less than sixty miles long would directly connect States containing 35 per cent. of the population of the country and afford facilities for the free passage of an existing coastwise commerce aggregating not less than 52,000,000 tons, and would save in several instances about 70 per cent. of the distance between terminals; and,

Whereas, The restrictions imposed upon this large domestic traffic by the tolls as well as by obstructed channels of only 7 and 10 feet draught, compel vessels to put to sea at great risk and heavy losses to life and property, amounting in one year to $1,146,392, or 29 per cent. of the property risked in this district; and,

Whereas, So long as the canals are owned and operated by private corporations while the approaches are under the jurisdiction of the Government, there is no reasonable prospect of any improvement being effected or relief afforded to this large constituency; and,

Whereas, The abolition of the tolls now charged on the small canals between Long Island Sound and Chesapeake Bay, aggregating about $1.50 per ton, would, it is believed, effect an economy of not less than $20,000,000 per annum on the prospective traffic and greatly stimulate the dependent industries; it is therefore

Resolved, That the transportation, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, economic, and strategic interests of the United States all demand the immediate purchase and enlargement of the existing coastwise canals to such dimensions as will provide a safe and rapid passage for our cruisers to and from naval rendezvous at League Island, as well as for the coasters engaged in inter-State commerce on the seaboard.

Resolved, That the members of Congress be and they are hereby respectfully requested to adopt such measures as shall secure the early emancipation of the Chesapeake and Delaware, Chesapeake and Albemarle, and Delaware and Raritan Canals from tolls, and the enlargement of these canals and their approaches to a suitable size for coastwise commerce.

After a discussion the resolutions were adopted with division.

FAREWELL TO JOHANNA, THE CHIMPANZEE

Shipped to Barnum & Bailey at Bridgeport with Five Lion Cubs.

Johanna, the famous chimpanzee, who has been quartered at the Arsenal, in Central Park, during the last few months, was shipped to Bridgeport, Conn., in a large box yesterday to her owners, Barnum & Bailey. Johanna was ordered to be taken away by the Park Commissioners, as they claimed she was too expensive in the matter of keeping, and caused too much inconvenience.

The menagerie was further depleted by the departure to Bridgeport of five lion cubs, belonging to Barnum & Bailey, and the removal of the three tiger cubs, with their mother, all of which were great attractions.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—In good, private family; good reference; English, F. B., care of R. Bedford, 229 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, willing girl; willing to assist with washing; reference. 804 Columbus Av., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; will assist with laundry work; best city references. 916 6th Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; good reference. 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; good city references. E. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young English woman as chambermaid; best of city references. Y. S., Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in hotel or apartment house; good reference. S. R., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl; excellent English references. Drew, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30 to $35; answer early; city reference. K. D., Box 138, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By neat, competent, economical cook and laundress; very obliging; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 84th St., between 2d and 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best reference; where kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge. Answer by letter, care Miss Lynch, 220 East 29th St.

COOK.—By an active American woman; will take charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city references from last employer. 317 West 35th St., Room 12.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters, to go together in private family; one, good cook, other as chambermaid; best city reference. F., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professional cook, (German;) good caterer and manager; capable of taking full charge; two years' reference; state wages. H., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a first-class North German cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; personal city references. Call, from 10 to 4, at 88 East 57th St.

COOK, &c.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as good cook and laundress; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a French cook; thoroughly competent in her duties; by day, week, or month; best city reference. 354 West 39th St., third floor.

COOK.—By an American girl; good references. Call or address, for two days, Cook, care of Miss Lofgron, 206 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; city or country; city reference. 534 5th Av.

COOK.—By a young, respectable girl as fine cook; private family or boarding house; best city reference. 115 West 53d St., Goodven's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; best city reference. M. M., Box 133, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches; small private family; $20; references. Conwell, 339 East 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class American Protestant woman to cook by day or week; best city reference. 133 West 62d St., Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class young cook; no washing; moderate wages; good references. Advertiser, 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

COOK.—As second cook, with chef; three years' experience. M. L. S., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook and laundress in private family; reference. 571 Amsterdam Av.; Graham's bell.

COOK.—By competent young girl in private family; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; best city reference; no cards. 35 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; competent in all branches; best of references. 326 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By young girl; good cook; no washing; reference, Rose, 648 9th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good city reference. Call, from 10 to 3, at 65 Madison Av.

COOK.—Competent; private family; best city reference. M. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class references; city or country. 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—By good German cook; no washing or froning; good references. 349 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; has good reference; wages, $20. 350 West 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent cook and excellent laundress; any kind of housework. B., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day cooking or cleaning; best of references. E. W., 435 West 49th St., third floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; French; by day; street and evening gowns; also remodeling; perfect fit guaranteed; references. Address, for ten days, M. C., 211 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in cutting and fitting evening and home gowns, wishes engagements by the day; best reference. L., care of Lundin, 350 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker in every respect, permanent situation as seamstress in private family. L. M., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants customer at $2 per day. Taylor's system. B., 528 East 85th St., dressmaker's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of reference. Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly experienced French Swiss; German fluently; fancy needlework; elementary branches; entire charge growing children; best city references; country preferred. W. R., care of the Rev. Mr. Sieker, 146 Elizabeth St.; no cards.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French person; age, 19; of good education; in a private family; best references. Miss Marie, 117 Clinton Place.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German visiting governess; highly recommended; desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma. Miss Wustenberg, 331 West 57th St.

Housekeepers.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Good manager; excellent cook; able to take full charge for a party of gentlemen; by middle-aged Protestant woman; highly recommended; country preferred. Housekeeper, 200 East 56th St.

Housework.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young woman as thorough housemaid; assist in waiting; best city references. M. C., 554 3d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in private family; willing and obliging. Bakery, 703 9th Av., care Mrs. Hennessy.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By an experienced North German girl as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to traveling; best city reference. 72 West 95th St., dressmaker's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; first-class city references. Angele, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; thoroughly understands her duties; good hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class reference. C. S., 142 West 30th St., care of Mme. Luze.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German lady's maid; good seamstress and packer; elderly lady preferred. M. W., 124 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; good knowledge of dressmaking. Present employer's, 38 East 10th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Scotch maid; understands dressmaking; present employer can be seen; city or country. E. M., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, and CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist; good reference. 340 East 81st St., fourth bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; personal city reference. M. A., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city reference. Call at 209 East 44th St., top floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable American woman as chambermaid, or would wait on lady or assist with children and do plain sewing; first-class city references. B. H., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, giving up housekeeping, desires a place for her chambermaid and waitress; Scotch-American girl; who is thoroughly capable and trustworthy; seventeen months' references. Can be seen at 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant with several years' experience as chambermaid and plain sewer; in a small family; best city references. M. G., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist in waiting; has good city reference. 423 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—A Swedish girl as competent chambermaid or parlormaid; has good city reference; like to go to Newport. L. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

USEFUL COMPANION.—By an energetic, refined woman, with executive ability and experience, as useful companion or mother's help; superior reference. M. H., 270 West 23d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from present employers, also New-York and Boston references. Annie. Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from present employers. Katie, Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, to go together or separate; one as cook and plain washer, other as chambermaid and waitress; lady can be seen. 424 West 58th St., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in first-class family; understands all kinds of family cooking; best reference. 241 West 30th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 244 West 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Two girls wish place together; good cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; five and seven years' reference. 456 West 20th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as thoroughly competent laundress in all branches; shirts, collars, and cuffs; no objection to large family; first-class city reference, last employer. 100 East 69th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman, just disengaged, as a first-class laundress; has lived with best city families; best city reference. M. H., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; first-class; good shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, at 210 East 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; good city reference; wages $20. 119 East 53d St.; ring five times; no cards, except fare paid.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent laundress; assist in chamberwork; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. S. S., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy, educated Swiss Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; to take care of growing children in American family; good seamstress; best city references. 411 4th Av.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge of bringing up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; reference. A. Jingley, 818 10th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable and competent person, lately from Vermont, as seamstress and chambermaid, or ladies' maid and do sewing; understands dressmaking in all branches; best references. 416 East 86th St., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress a few more engagements by the day; city references. Mrs. L. Tirado, 820 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as seamstress and care for grown children; good reference. 226 Lexington Av.

SEWING.—A German woman to do plain sewing at $1 per day in private families. 1,132 1st Av., Room 3.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and LAUNDRESS.—Lady would like to find a situation for her waitress and laundress; can highly recommend both. Apply, 10 to 1, at present employer's, 143 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands serving of courses, wines; makes good salads; care of silver; best city references; wages, $25. J., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class, in a private family; take charge of dining room and silver and can fill a butler's place. C. C., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—In small private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city references; wages, $20 to $22. T., Box 355 Times,